

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3648.—VOL. CXXXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909.

With Supplement—The Battle of Hastings, 1909: the Motor-Car in War. SIXPENCE.

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ENGLAND INVADED—BY ARRANGEMENT: MOTOR-CARS CARRYING THE GUARDS' BATTALION TO THE FRONT FOR THE MODERN BATTLE OF HASTINGS.—CARS NEARING SEVENOAKS.

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PARLIAMENT.

AT last the House of Commons has reached the most vital business of the kingdom. It has, as a rule, been listless and dull this Session. Only a small number of members showed keen concern a week ago even in the Sunday Closing Bill, which was read the second time with the blessing of the Prime Minister on its principle; and during the discussion of a Vote for Somaliland, where the Mullah has again become troublesome, there was only a faint echo of far-off controversies. The Navy Estimates, however, have been approached with becoming gravity and earnestness, and have excited the deep concern of a full House. Even if it be true that St. Stephen's only registers what Downing Street decrees, it is obvious that in framing these Votes the Ministers were influenced by knowledge of the views of Members. They tried to please all parties, with the result that their proposals have been attacked from opposite points of view. In some quarters there is disappointment that the Estimates have been increased by nearly three millions; in another quarter, where they are considered inadequate, it is pointed out that less than half of the increase is in new construction. On one hand there is satisfaction that only four *Dreadnoughts* are to be laid down in the new financial year; on the other hand, some consolation is found in the provision (irregular although it may be) by which the Government take power, if necessary, to begin four more early in 1910. The Admiralty is well represented on the Treasury Bench, for Mr. McKenna and Dr. Macnamara are capable men and effective debaters, although the First Lord is not so bland and conciliatory in manner as Mr. Haldane, whose Estimates were discussed last week. Unionists have, at a critical occasion, lost one of their most incisive debaters by the death of Mr. Arnold-Forster, who was as familiar with Naval as with Army questions, and whose directness and fearlessness of speech was highly appreciated by his friends. Another ex-Secretary to the Admiralty has, on the other hand, been recently restored to the House—namely, Mr. Pretyman. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has had experience in that department as Civil Lord, and takes close interest in it; but naturally the chief burden of criticism falls on Mr. Balfour himself. Radical opposition to the Estimates was greatly modified by the disclosures made by Ministers on Tuesday with regard to the unexpected capacity of Germany to rival us in the construction of *Dreadnoughts*. Many of those who had intended to vote for an economy amendment recognised on hearing Mr. Asquith's speech that this was not the time to count the cost.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE NEW LYCEUM "HAMLET."

THE popularisation of Shakespeare goes on at the Lyceum, and one can but wish well to Messrs. Smith and Carpenter's enterprise, which must make eventually for an improvement in the taste of their patrons and extend the fame of the poet. But certain sacrifices have to be made to secure the suffrages of such a clientele as that which takes advantage of the cheap prices at the Lyceum; in the case of "Hamlet," for instance, the play's subtlety, its philosophy, its imaginative side, even its poetry, have to be subordinated to the demand for broad effects. "Hamlet" is so full of matter that it can bear this cheapening better than most of Shakespeare's tragedies. At all events, it contains a splendid story, and it is on the careful elaboration of that story that Mr. Matheson Lang and his directors have concentrated their attention in their arrangement of the text. Thus they abandon the Recorder scene and the incident of Hamlet's refraining from the murder of the King when at prayer—passages essential to a right understanding of the Prince's character—in order to include the episodes bearing on Hamlet's banishment and to set as much detail and picturesqueness as possible into their story. The stage-management at the Lyceum is no less "popular" than the version which is employed; the hiding Polonius lets half of his body be seen during the first meeting of Hamlet and Ophelia. Hamlet plays a game of hide-and-seek behind the throne with Guildenstern and Rosencrantz. And the Prince employs the clown's bladder for purposes of "business" in the address to the players. The acting, again, aims at pleasing the many rather than the few. The new Hamlet, Mr. Matheson Lang, was handicapped last Saturday night not only by the fact that he had scarcely recovered from an attack of influenza, but also by having to speak to an almost unceasing and sometimes deafening accompaniment of coughing. Needless to say, this Hamlet has his good moments—thus, in his listening to the Ghost's narrative, in the play-scene, and again in the Prince's encounter with the Queen. But of the courtier, the scholar, the philosopher, and man of profound imagination, we get scarcely a hint. Mr. Lang's Prince seems the victim of restless moods and of sudden outbursts—just because the actor does not realise the deeper elements of Hamlet's nature. He has not grasped the character as a whole, has got no unifying conception of it, and so appears to act his part in bits as it were, lacking the clue. He obtains respectable support—notably from Miss Hutin Britton as Ophelia, Mr. Hobbes as Horatio, and Mr. Ross as the Ghost. But it is the story that counts at the Lyceum, and that is carefully set forth.

"THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE" AT HIS MAJESTY'S (AFTERNOON THEATRE).

A carefully planned problem-play, pathetic but rather verbose, is the piece which, under the title of "The House of Bondage," furnishes the latest bill of the Afternoon Theatre. It is neat in technique, this work of Mr. Seymour Obermer's, and it contains many moving situations; but it has also not a few *longueurs*, and is by way of being dismal without being very startlingly dramatic. Its story is concerned with the patience of a wife who shows herself singularly forbearing under provocation, nurses back to health a husband of whom she has grown weary, and encourages and inspires a doctor who loves her to perform on him a difficult operation, yet is rewarded for all her pains by this husband's adopting his former tone of mockery and preparing to resume an old intrigue. Her endurance at length is exhausted, and she breaks with him, leaving him to the society of a certain Duchess. Long, however, before that crisis is reached we begin to wish that the two couples would definitely sort themselves out, and we grow impatient of the repetition of scenes in which the wife and her devout medical admirer preserve an exemplary attitude of self-restraint and self-sacrifice. In some ways Mr. Obermer's drama resembles "Olive Latimer's Husband," but the latter was a stronger piece and made a more direct appeal to the emotions. Still, there are interesting scenes of passion and of comedy in "The House of Bondage," Miss Sarah Brooke as a Society coquette, Miss Beryl Faber as the light-hearted Duchess, and Mr. Michael Sherbrooke as an amiable doctor supplying amusing relief to the more sombre passages—in which Miss Eva Moore, most sympathetic of heroines, Mr. Aubrey Smith, the beau-ideal of a professional man with a sense of duty, and Mr. Herbert Waring, who suggests happily a man-of-the-world stricken by illness and yet determined not to let it interfere with his life, all render the playwright ye

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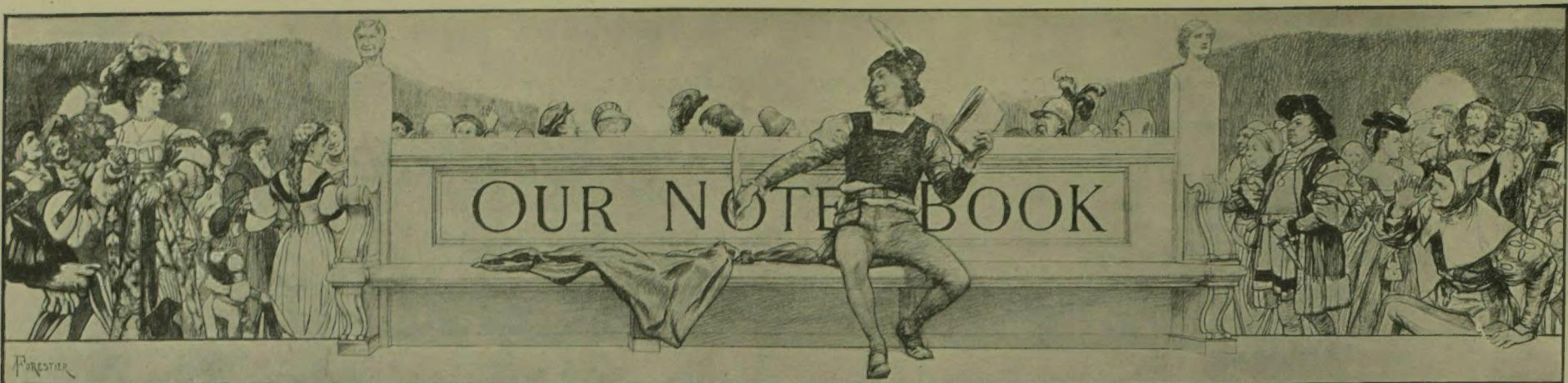
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The pageant of Irish industries, the idea of Lady Aberdeen, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, with much success. Every Irish art, craft, and industry of any importance was represented. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, attended by all the officers of the household, walked in full state to the dais in St. Patrick's Hall, and from it witnessed the passing of the procession, which was marshalled by Viscount Ikerrin, son of the Earl of Carrick.—[ALL PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCEPT NO. 9, BY LAFAYETTE; NO. 2 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE received a letter, the sincerity of which has arrested me, and which concerns a subject that ought to be cleared up. The correspondent (who is very young, but certainly none the less likely to be right for that) says this rather heroic thing—"I take everyone seriously at first, and I am continually making a fool of myself." The moment I read those words I knew what I had to do with; the kind of boy that I was myself, who might be a rhetorician or a prig, but was not a hypocrite; as Thackeray finely said of Pendennis, "not a truth-avoiding man." This gentleman is in a dreadful state because he thinks that I hate foreigners. The sentence over which he weeps occurred in the "Note Book" of two weeks ago, and runs—"The evil is that so many of the people who rule and arm us are aliens themselves." To this my unhappy correspondent adds—"I have read and re-read these words till I am black in the face," which seems to me to be carrying the love of alien races too far. He then goes on to ask me if I want everybody to be Anglo-Saxon? I want nobody to be Anglo-Saxon. By a great stroke of good luck nobody is. But the real ethics about a nation and aliens is one on which I should be quite willing to explain myself.

A certain amount of accidental "nationalisation," a certain number of Englishmen settling down in Italy or Norwegians getting rooted in England, is a part of the ordinary probabilities of life: a hundred adventures of travel, of marriage, or of political exile may produce it. Therefore (though I personally cannot imagine myself happy for life except in England), I should never dream of thinking worse of any one particular man because his name ended in "stein." There would always, in the normal case, be few of such people, and most emphatically they ought to be treated as honourable guests. But it is a totally different matter when we come to another class of people. It is a totally different matter when we come to the members of a strong and definite group which has its ambassadors in every country, and which cares for no country. I can put my kind of objection to aliens most briefly by saying that I do not object to aliens. I only object to cosmopolitans. I do not object to a man who through some extraordinary accident has left his country; but I do object to the man who, by the whole tone and habit of his life, has had no country to leave. Even to him I do not object personally; but I object to his holding great power in my own country. The question is, therefore, not so much "Are there foreigners in England?" but "Are there cosmopolitans in England, cosmopolitans who act in complete indifference to England and all other countries?" I can best illustrate what I mean by a very rough parallel. Most human experience goes to show that the more a family is really a family the better it is—that is, the more it really consists of father, mother, and children. The best step-mother is a problem; the noblest mother-in-law may be a nuisance. And when we come to outsiders, paying guests, poor relations, permanent governesses, and so on, it is not untrue to say that most of them are a difficulty, though they may also be a benefit. Nevertheless, nobody would be so stupid and spiteful as to go round recommending everybody to turn out every friend or dependant who happened to be living with the family, because the cause in each case would be individual and probably creditable. In this house the alien would be there as a debt of honour, in that house as a real object of affection, in that other as a

convenience rising out of some peculiar complication. We should still say that the normal family was father, mother, and children; but we should expect there to be a certain number of people, for particular reasons, "nationalised" into the family. But suppose there was a secret society for providing poor relations. Suppose there was an office in Cheapside for scattering favourite aunts. Suppose there was a Stepmothers' Trade Union, and all the stepmothers entering all the homes went there with a common doctrine and a common demand. Suppose that the intruder into the family had to face the accusation, not that she did not belong to the family, but that she did belong to something else, which might come in contact with the family.

ought to be some Americans in London, as there ought to be some American bison at the Zoo. We ought to be proud of Dr. Emil Reich, as of some glorious foreign lion in a cage. We ought to cherish Mr. Hilaire Belloc, like some tender little flower opening timidly under Northern skies. In these cases the blood is a mere chance, and forms a very fortunate chance. But suppose there were six Emil Reichs (which is indeed an awful thought), and suppose one was planked in every European capital promoting the Reich interests against all others; then, I think, we should consider that league too impressive to be reassuring. Suppose there were an international commercial house called "Belloc Brothers" which was powerful in Paris, New York, Berlin, and London; and played one game with four nations; then, I think, we might be impatient with the tender flower, and even tread it under foot. Now this is actually and certainly the case with some of the great cosmopolitan commercial interests. A family with the same name will be in five separate countries at once, the uncle in one, the nephew in another, the second-cousin in a third. This has nothing to do with the normal problem of the foreigner. These men are not aliens relatively, like a Spanish sailor wrecked on the Cornish coast, or an Irish peasant forced to seek the American Republic. These men are aliens absolutely; they are intrinsically alien; they are alien wherever they are. I do not object to their nationality, but to their absence of nationality.

Of course, any generalisation of this kind is liable to be wrong in individual cases; there are cats who hate their kittens, and there may be cosmopolitan financiers who love their countries, whichever they are. But if we want a working test in the matter, a method of sifting the really undesirable from the really desirable alien, I think it can be found in the two or three methods I have suggested. The two great tests are whether we are talking of an individual or of a class; and, secondly, whether that class is a very powerful class. Dante Gabriel Rossetti was by extraction an Italian, and doubtless there are many other Italians in England—organ-grinders, waiters, ice-cream men, etc.—who are mostly much nicer men than Rossetti. Still, we cannot say, with any colourable truth, "Rossetti and the ice-cream men dragged us into a war for Italian independence." But we can say at least with colourable truth, "Mr. So-and-So and the South African Jews dragged us into a war for the destruction of Boer independence." The problem is not so much that a certain sort of alien becomes a part of my commonwealth, but that he almost immediately becomes an important part of it. He buys a newspaper, buys—I beg your pardon, I mean obtains—a seat in Parliament, and then stands up as a great English champion, to turn away from our shores those wretched people of his own race who make from necessity the voyage that he has made from greed. But there is one other test I should suggest, merely emotional, but all the safer for that. I do not object to these men being foreigners, I object to their not being foreigners. The exile ought to be a little sad. A good Italian in England will always have a hunger for the South; a good Englishman in Italy will always wish that he could see the hedges. He may be solidly happy, but there will be a streak of pathos in him. But I examined the face of a financier in a motor-car till the police moved me on; and I could see no hint of this sorrow.

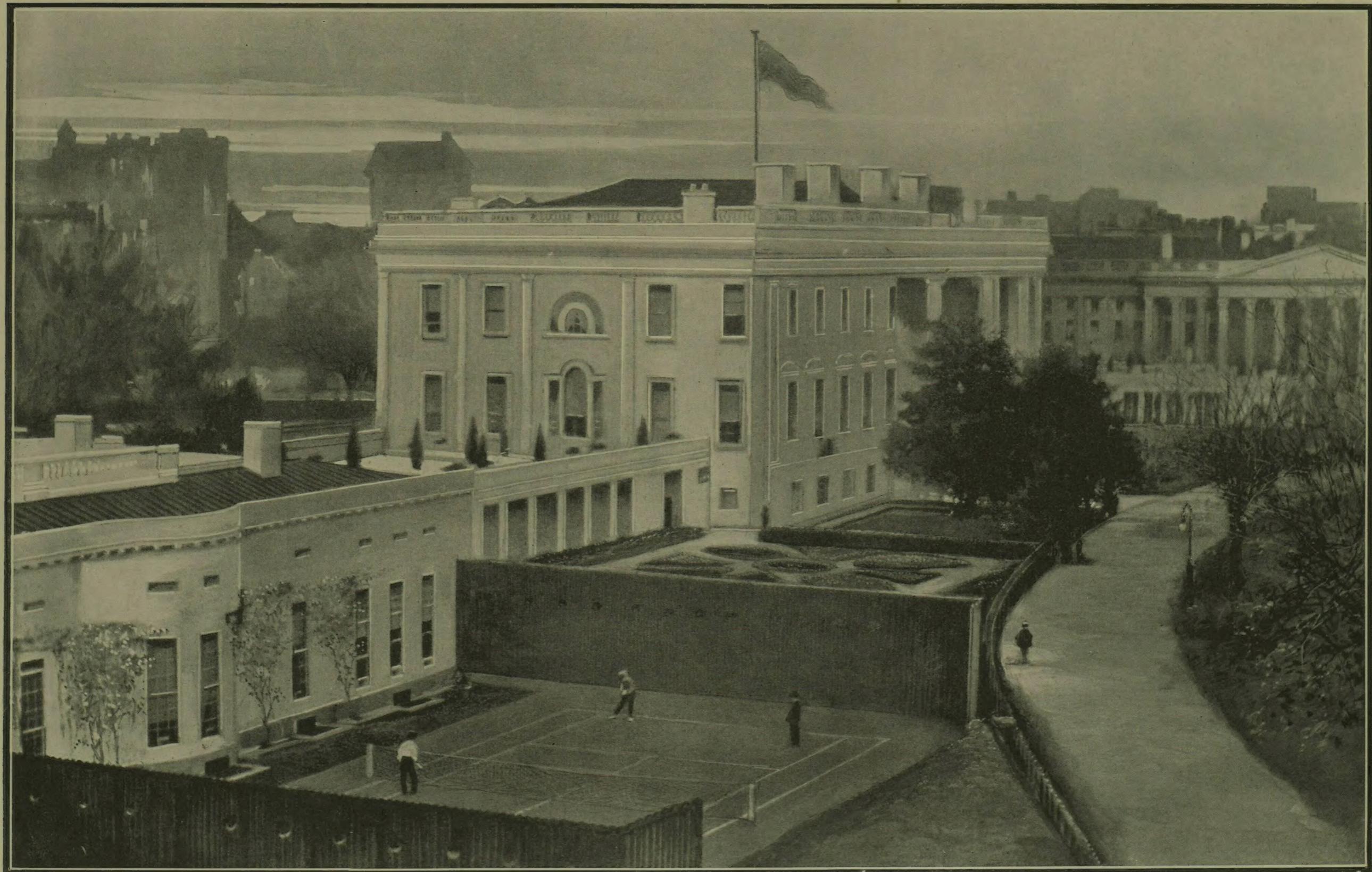
THE LATE RIGHT HON. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P.

By the sudden death of Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P. for Croydon, the Unionist Party loses one of its ablest members. He was a grandson of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, a nephew of Matthew Arnold, and an adopted son of Mr. W. E. Forster, whose name he added to his own. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster was born in 1855, and after passing through Rugby and Oxford, began to work for the Bar, but was soon drawn into politics, and became deeply attached to the Unionist cause. In 1892 he was elected as a Liberal Unionist for West Belfast, and in 1900 he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. After the Boer War he went to South Africa on the Land Settlement Commission, and while there received a telegram from Mr. Balfour offering him the Secretaryship for War, which he accepted. His tenure of office produced the Army Council. He was a vigorous critic of Mr. Haldane's scheme up to the end.

Suppose, in short, the presence of the third person at dinner was not one of many accidents, but part of one design. I think in that case we should rebel against the invasion of the family; I think we should go and smash that office in Cheapside.

Now this is how the question stands, so far as I am concerned, with regard to the alien in England: I do not object to Handel being in England or to Max Müller being in England, or to a French cook being in England, or to a Japanese wrestler being in England. All these are normal abnormalities, such as are likely to happen out of some personal speciality or some economic need. There ought to be one or two Italians in England, as there ought to be one or two Italian anemones at Kew Gardens. There

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FAMOUS "TENNIS CABINET" IN SESSION.



A "SITTING" OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S "TENNIS CABINET": THE EX-PRESIDENT PLAYING WITH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL COOLEY AS PARTNER.

This photograph shows one of the last meetings of Mr. Roosevelt's "Tennis Cabinet." The President (as he then was) is shown (in black) playing a set of tennis on the courts adjoining the White House. His partner is Assistant Attorney-General Cooley, and they are opposed by Secretary Garfield (at net) and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who is out of the picture. A few days before his term of office expired, President Roosevelt gave a farewell luncheon to his "Tennis Cabinet"—that is, his associates in sport as well as in official work during the seven years of his administration. As Mr. Taft is a devotee of the links, it may be said that the reign of tennis will now be succeeded by the reign of golf.



PROFESSOR H. B. DIXON, F.R.S.,
New President of the Chemical Society.

Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, and was born in 1852. He took First-Class Honours in Natural Science at Oxford in 1875, and became a Fellow and Lecturer of Balliol and a Lecturer at Trinity. In 1886 he succeeded Sir H. E. Roscoe in the Chair of Chemistry at Owens College, which has since developed into Manchester University. He has served on two Royal Commissions on the subject of coal-mining.

At the age of seventy-eight, it is a serious matter to fall down and break a thigh, and it is evidence of the constitutional vigour of the venerable member for Bordesley, the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, that he is making good progress after his most regrettable accident. It took place as he was stepping from a train at Charing Cross on Sunday, on his return from attending the French National Agricultural Society's meetings in Paris. The cross-Channel journey itself is not a feat which every septuagenarian would be capable of undertaking in such weather as has recently prevailed.

Electricians, as well as telegraphists, in Paris are trying to use their skill to raise their wages. Not long ago, their leader, "King" Pataud, devised an ingenious way of enforcing his demands by suddenly switching off the light in a large hotel as a banquet

was beginning. The manager had to climb down for the moment, but subsequently retaliated by dismissing the staff and engaging non-union men. It is Pataud's ambition to organise electrical engineers all over Europe, so as to be able, if necessary, to plunge all the capital cities into darkness.

M. Simyan, French Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, has been having a livelier time of late than most usually fall to the lot of Ministers in his department. During the recent disturbances among Paris telegraphists he had to intervene at the Central Telegraph Office, in company with M. Lépine, Prefect of Police. When M. Simyan entered the hall and ordered the strikers either to go on with their work or leave the premises, someone, it is said, aimed a paste-pot at his head. Several employés were arrested for insulting him.



"KING" PATAUD,
Secretary of the Electricians' Union
in Paris.

FATHER ROMOLLO MURRI,
The Italian Priest
just Elected a
Deputy.
Photo. W. G. P.

PROFESSOR Harold Baily Dixon, who has been nominated as President of the Chemical Society, in succession to Sir William Ramsay, is Professor of Chemistry at the University of Manchester. He is a son of the late

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

MRS. M. FRENCH SHELDON,
To Lecture on "A White Woman Alone in
Savage Africa."

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM,
Appointed Chair-
man of Mauritus
Commission.
Photo. Elliott & Fry.

of Carlow, and Honorary Colonel of the 8th Battalion King's Royal Rifles. He contested his county in the Conservative interest in 1885.

When Sir Armoricus Tristram landed at Howth in 1177 and defeated the Irish at Ivora, he won thereby the Barony of Howth, and his sword still hangs in Howth Castle. The twenty-eighth Baron was created Viscount St. Lawrence and Earl of Howth in 1767, but this ancient peerage has now, unhappily, become extinct by the death of the fourth Earl of Howth, who has just passed away, unmarried, in his eighty-second year. As Lord St. Lawrence, he sat in Parliament for Galway, and was twice State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A keen sportsman, he was much interested in the Irish fisheries, and mainly instrumental in founding the Dublin Horse Show.

THE LATE EARL OF HOWTH,
With whom Dies a Peerage Six Centuries old.

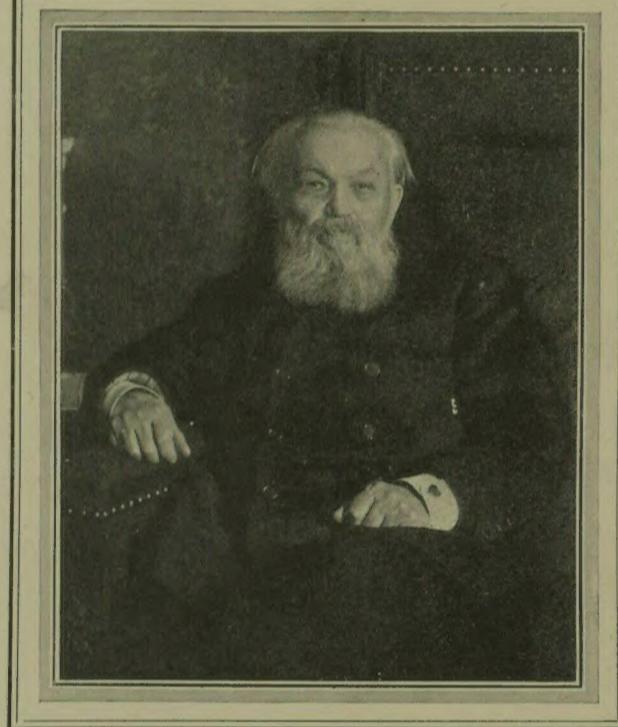
Mrs. French Sheldon, whose lecture on "A White Woman Alone in Savage Africa" has been awaited with much interest, possesses, among many other claims to distinction, that of having been the first woman elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. This honour she won by her numerous journeys of exploration and her contributions to geographical knowledge. She has travelled round the world three times, lectured through Europe and the United States, and is also an indefatigable writer and translator. An édition de luxe of her translation of "Salammbo" was placed in Flaubert's tomb by the French Government.

Another Crimean veteran has also just passed away, the person of the Earl of Hardwicke. He entered the Navy in 1854, and served in the Baltic, and later in the Crimea, during the war. He commanded the coastguard at Folkestone from 1870 to 1874, and retired with the rank of Captain.

In 1904 he succeeded to the title through the sudden death of his nephew, the sixth Earl. In the House of Lords on several occasions Lord Hardwicke showed his keen interest in naval matters, especially in the question of the men's rations.

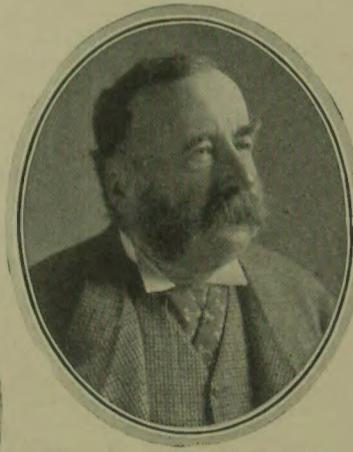
"Lucky Loeb" is the latest nickname given to Mr. Loeb, who was Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary at the White House, and, owing to the fact that he often became the scapegoat of his chief on awkward occasions, was variously known as Mr. Roosevelt's "goat" or as "Man Friday." Now he has reaped his reward

Continued overleaf



M. SOUVORIN,
Editor of the "Novoe Vremya," who is Celebrating his Jubilee.

All British newspaper-readers are familiar with the name of the great Russian paper the *Novoe Vremya*, whose editor and proprietor, M. Souvorin, now at the age of seventy-five, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary



THE LATE SIR T. P. BUTLER, Bt.,
Crimean Veteran and Irish Landowner.



THE LATE EARL OF HARDWICKE,
Who Served in the Navy in the Crimean War.



MR. LOEB ("LUCKY LOEB"),
Ex-Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, New Collector
of the Port, New York.

of his literary career. He became part owner of the *Novoe Vremya* in 1876, and sole proprietor two years later. He has founded other papers, and, by means of bookselling depôts in the chief towns of Russia, has been a pioneer of good literature for the masses. He is also author of a number of plays and novels.

Colonel Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, Bart., who has just died at his country seat in Ireland, Ballin Temple, Tullow, County Carlow, was a survivor of the Crimean War, having carried the Queen's colour of the 56th Regiment at the capture of Sebastopol. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1862, at the age of twenty-six, and, as owner of seven thousand acres, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a J.P., Vice-Lieutenant

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Kalkar.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN DENMARK: WOMEN VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COPENHAGEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

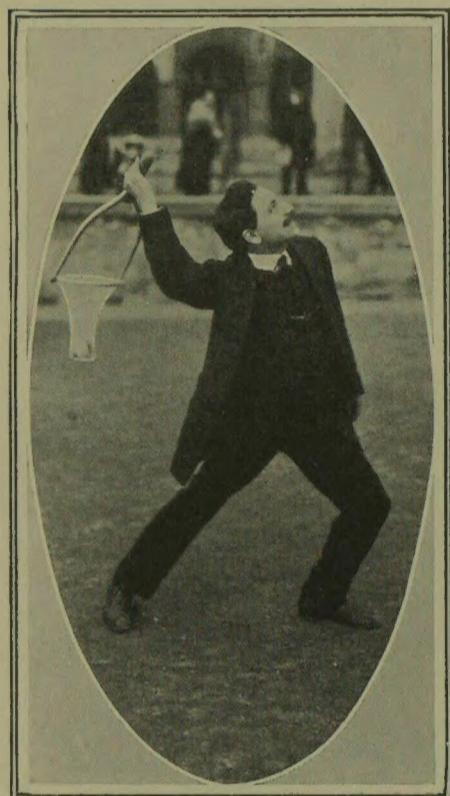
A few days ago Danish women voted for the first time at the elections for the Copenhagen Municipal Council, and chose seven of their number to represent them—one a surgeon, one the matron of a home for women and babies, and one a Socialistic typist.



Photo, Topical.

WORK FOR WOMEN IN AMERICA: LADY STUDENTS EXPERIMENTING IN A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

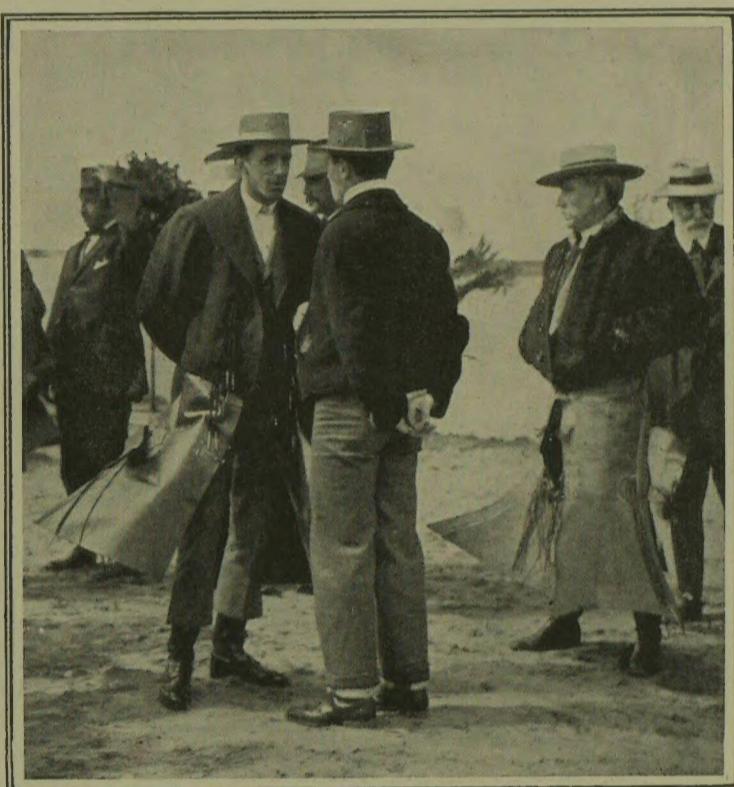
The women of America, always intent on finding new outlets for their energy, have now taken to the study of those things they must know before they can act as assistants to doctors. Certain of the students are here shown studying bacteriology.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

SUCCESSOR TO DIABOLO: LA FUNDA, THE NEW BALL-AND-NET GAME.

La Funda is the popular game in Paris. The ball is thrown more or less in the manner in which it would be thrown if a catapult were used, is sent to a great height, and, if the player be proficient, is caught again in the net.

Photo, "Nuevo Mundo."
A KING IN A LEATHER APRON: KING ALFONSO IN ANDALUSIAN COSTUME.

The King of Spain is here shown in Andalusian dress, that curiously picturesque costume, a part of which consists of a species of leather apron, divided down the middle, and in a good many cases ornamented. His Majesty is talking to a well-known breeder of wild bulls



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

A LADY AMBULANCE-SURGEON IN WORKING DRESS: DR. MARY CRAUFORD.

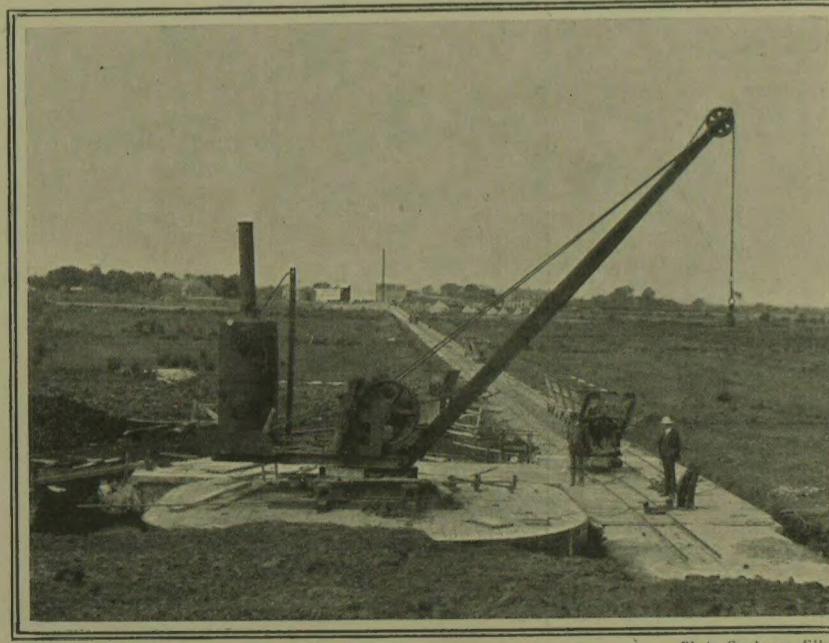
Dr. Mary Crawford is attached to the Williamsburgh Hospital, and for the past six months or so has acted as an ambulance-surgeon. She is here shown, carrying her bag of instruments, about to enter a motor-ambulance.



Photo, Hamilton.

THE STRAY DOGS' OWN MOTOR-CAR: CAGES FOR THE OWNERLESS ON AN AUTOMOBILE—IN USE IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

Attached to the police force of Paris is this new motor-car, used for the transportation of stray dogs. Each dog has its own cage, and duplicate cages are provided, so that a full cage can be deposited in the police-station, and an empty cage put in its place.



Photo, Grahame, Ellerby.

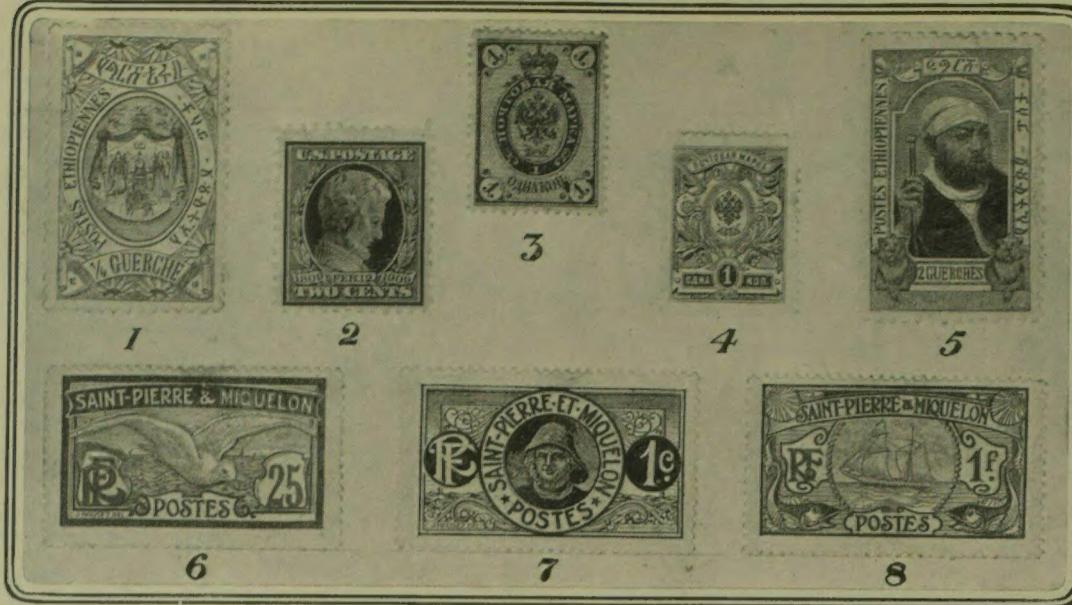
CONCERNED WITH THE "BLOOMING" PROSPECTUS WITH WHICH LORD MAYO DECLARED HE HAD NOTHING TO DO: GETTING OUT PEAT FOR THE ELECTRO PEAT COAL COMPANY.

During the hearing of the Electro Peat Coal Company case, Lord Mayo, in cross-examination, said, referring to the Electro Peat Coal Company's prospectus, "I had nothing whatever to do with the blooming thing."

in being appointed, through Mr. Roosevelt's influence, to the very important post of Collector of the Port of New York, through whose hands pass annually about £40,000,000. The salary is £2500, and the appointment is held to ensure Mr. Loeb's succession as the future Republican "boss" of the State of New York.

Innovation is not a note of the Roman Catholic Church or its members, and great interest, consequently, is aroused by the election to the Italian Chamber of Deputies of a young priest named Romollo Murri, who is the first of his cloth to take part in Italian politics. The authorities of the Church, however, do not regard his action with approval; in fact, it is understood that the Pope is about to excommunicate him. His election has been made possible by the abolition of the regulation known as "Non Expedit," which forbade priests either to vote or to present themselves as candidates for Parliament.

Sir Frank Swettenham, who has been appointed chairman of the Commission which is to proceed to Mauritius, at the request of the inhabitants, to inquire into the affairs of that island, is just the man to conduct work of that nature. His long experience, dating from 1870, in the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, thoroughly qualifies him to understand the needs of a British Colony in the East. He administered the Straits Settlements, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with great success, from 1901 to 1904. He is author of several well-known books, including "Malay Sketches" and "Unaddressed Letters."



FOR THE PHILATELIST: THE NEWEST POSTAGE-STAMPS.

1. The 1/2-Guerche Abyssinian. Bearing the Arms of Abyssinia, which has just joined the Universal Postal Union.
2. The New 2-Cents United States, Issued to Commemorate the Lincoln Centenary.
3. The Old Design Russian, Issued in 1889, and in Use Until the End of Last Year.
4. The New Design Russian, Issued in January of this Year, which is Generally Condemned as of Poor Execution.
5. The 2-Guerche Abyssinian, Bearing a New Portrait of the Emperor Menelik; Engraved and Printed in Paris.
- 6, 7, and 8. The New St. Pierre and Miquelon—25 c., 1 c., and 1 fr.

Reproduced by Courtesy of Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., Ipswich.

would be a very awkward foe for any troops but artillery to encounter, and, with its extreme mobility, would not form an easy mark for even the best of gunners. The climax would arrive when two opposing armoured motors met on the high-road. "When Greek joins Greek: then comes the tug of war." When both began to blaze away at each other with their turret-guns there would be seen, as it were, a sea fight on land, but with no curtailment of the encounter by the sinking of either combatant. It would be a fight to a finish. If the type of motor-car which, caterpillar-wise, moves across hedges and ditches, can be sufficiently developed, their operations need not be confined to roads, but seem capable of indefinite development for warlike evolutions.

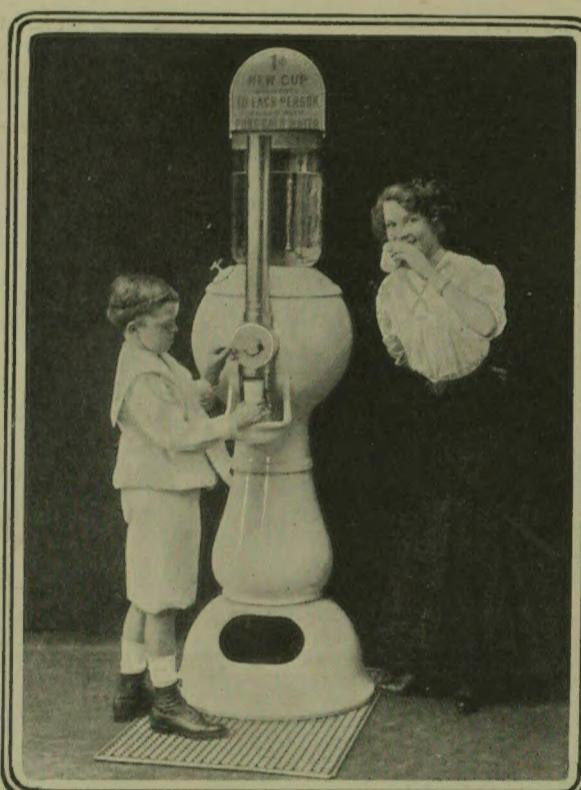
The Paris Postal Strikes. How dependent our complex modern civilisation is on a limited class of experts, highly trained in special technical skill, has been illustrated during the past few days in Paris. The strikes among electricians have shown what inconvenience can be caused by the sudden extinction of light at a banquet in a large hotel, and such inconvenience is liable to much wider extension, provided there is sufficient unanimity among the expert mechanicians concerned. We are faced with the possibility of great cities like London, Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg being plunged into comparative darkness at a moment's notice. A similar combination of telegraph and telephone operators, if sufficiently comprehensive, would completely disorganise



THE NEW INFANTRY KIT (2) AND THE OLD INFANTRY KIT (1), AS EXHIBITED AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—BACK VIEW.

Photo. L.N.A.
The new kit does away with the bandolier across the chest and the cartridge-belt around the waist, and the whole affair is worn braced to the shoulders. The equipment weighs 58 lb., and includes cartridges, a great-coat, a comforter-cap, a tooth-brush, socks, a mess-tin, a pay-book, bootlaces, soap and towel, housewife, and a razor and shaving-brush.

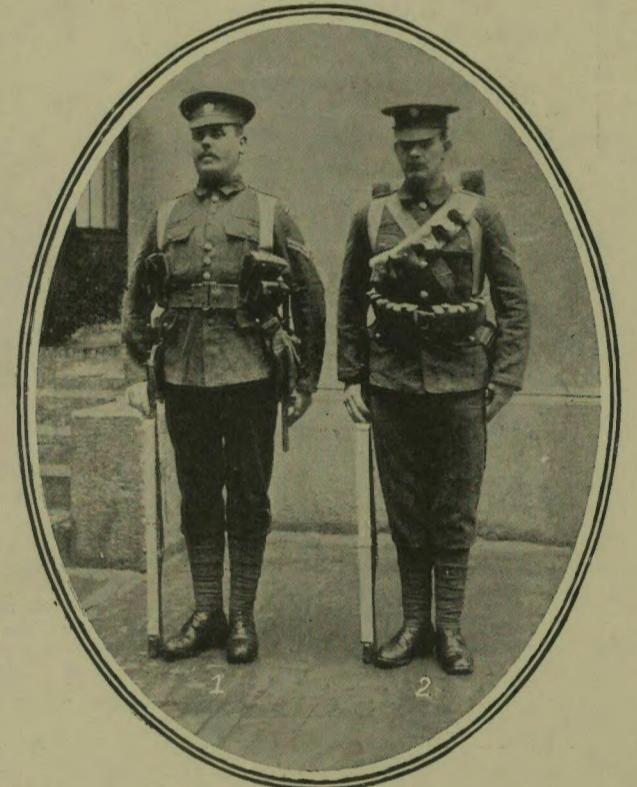
Motors in War. Last Wednesday's experiment in mobilisation by motor, to meet an imaginary invader on the spot where England last felt "the proud foot of a conqueror," has shown the growing importance of the motor-car for military purposes. It perhaps foreshadows a time when the horse will no longer be used as a charger, but merely as a symbol in calculating the power of the motor that has superseded it. The illustrations in our Supplement this week indicate various ways in which motor-cars have or may be employed in modern warfare. They may be used for ambulance purposes, for transport or traction, or as engines of offence and destruction—a sort of armoured cruiser of the road. In this last capacity they suggest a modern equivalent to the scythe-chariots



AN AUTOMATIC MACHINE THAT SUPPLIES WATER AND "GLASS."

This penny-in-the-slot machine, or, to be exact, for the affair is American, one-cent-in-the-slot machine, gives in return for each coin a paper "glass" of cold water.

of the ancients, but of a much more deadly character, armed, not with a pair of whirling blades, but with batteries of quick-firing guns, rifles, and pistols, forming a miniature fort on wheels, capable of moving rapidly from place to place. Such an armoured car



THE EQUIPMENT MR. BURNS TESTED AND FOUND GOOD: THE NEW INFANTRY KIT (1), COMPARED WITH THE OLD KIT (2)—FRONT VIEW.

Photo. Bolak.
Two corporals of the Scots Guards attended at the House of Commons the other day, one wearing the new infantry equipment, the other the old. Mr. Burns tested the new kit by putting it on, and expressed the opinion that it would mean a great addition to the marching powers of its wearer, who might well undertake to run a race with it on his back.

both commerce and private affairs. Such a state of things has already been partially brought about in Paris, where not only telegraphists and telephone-operators, but also ordinary postmen, have been involved. For some time, it is said, the only means of telegraphing from London to Paris was by way of New York. The disturbances appear to be largely due to dissatisfaction among the postal employés with M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, whose portrait we give on another page. They hold him responsible for alleged hardships to which they complain of being subjected; while he and other Ministers have always held that no concerted action resembling trade unionism should be permitted in Government offices. In this matter, however, the operators appear to have taken "French leave."



DEFENDERS OF A SCOTSMAN'S HOME: TERRITORIALS ON PARADE IN GLASGOW.

The Territorials marched that recruits might be gained, the Volunteer force of Glasgow being at the time three thousand short of the establishment.

POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM -GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LIII.
SIR ROBERT A. HADFIELD,The Inventor of Manganese Steel, and a Member
of the Senate of Sheffield University.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

beach and inflict many a wound on the tender feet of bathers who chance to come in contact with them. The typical barnacle has a fleshy stalk, which the sea-acorn wants, the former mostly attaching itself to the sides of ships and to floating timber, and occasionally fixing itself to the body of the whale. Now, a barnacle is a kind of degraded crab or crustacean. It was aptly described by Huxley as a crab-form attached head downwards in its shell, and which kicked its food into its mouth with its feet. The latter appear as plumose organs, well fitted for the purpose of wafting water-currents towards the shell.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

BARNACLE LORE.

EVERYONE knows the barnacles, or, at least, must be familiar with certain near neighbours of theirs, the little sharp "acorn-shells" which encrust rocks on the sea-

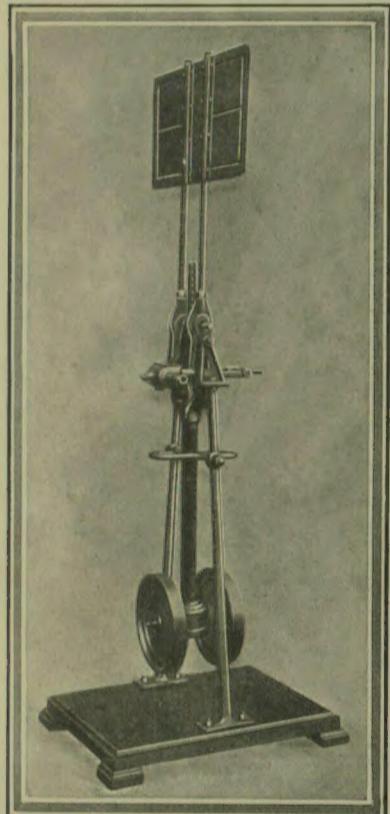
after it commeth to full maturitie, and falleth in-
gathereth feathers, and groweth to a foule, bigger than a Mallard, and lesser than a Goose, having blacke legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white . . . which the people of Lancashire call by no other name than a tree Goose."

Thus far the worthy Gerard. But long before his time Giraldus Cambrensis, in a work called "Topographia Hiberniae"—the date being somewhere between

pieces of timber, and adds the information that "bishops and clergymen in some parts of Ireland do not hesitate to dine off these birds at the time of fasting, because they are not flesh nor born of flesh." Leaving the chronicle of "the noble

Clerk, Maister Hector Boece, Chanon of Aberdene," out of sight, he also testifying to the origin of geese from barnacles, we may profitably investigate the opinions of Sir Robert Moray, who published in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (1677-78)" an account of the barnacles and the geese. Sir Robert's testimony is given at first hand. He saw on a "large Firr tree," which he found on the shore of the Island of Uist, "multitudes of little shells." In every shell he opened he found a "Bird." His description is interesting. Regarding the bird in the barnacle, Sir Robert says, "there appeared nothing wanting as to the internal parts for making up a perfect Seafowl: every little part appearing so distinctly that the whole looked like a large bird seen through a concave or diminishing Glass, colour and feature being everywhere so clear and neat."

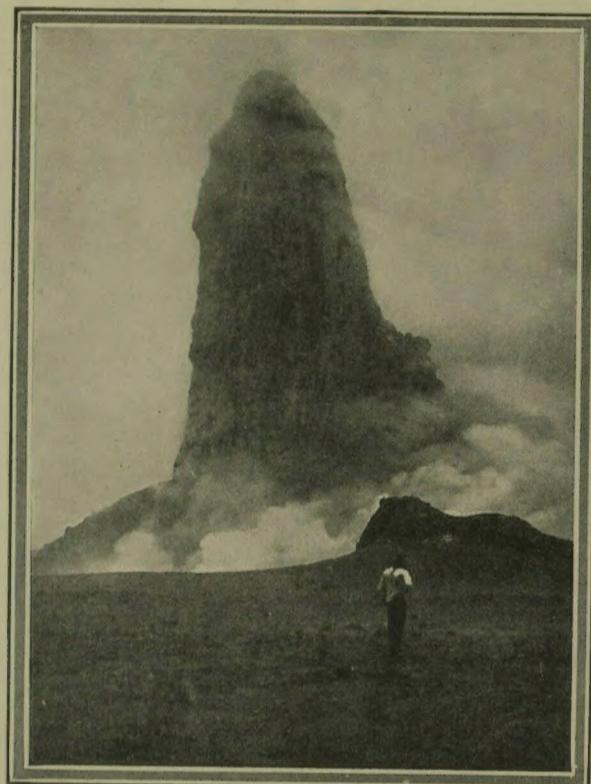
This extraordinary description illustrates very aptly the influence of a pre-conceived idea on the human mind. Clearly Sir Robert Moray described either what he did not see, or grossly misconstrued what he saw. How came men to suppose that the sea-shells gave origin to geese, such as old Gerard figures



TO BALANCE AEROPLANES AUTOMATICALLY: THE PENDULUM-GYROSCOPE INVENTED BY M. LOUIS MARMONNIER.

Many attempts are being made to balance the aeroplane automatically. It was thought that the problem would be solved by the provision of a pendulum, but the method proved most unsatisfactory, for the many oscillations that occurred before the pendulum gained a vertical position were a source of great danger to the aeroplane. The gyroscope has been thought of, but, we believe, has not been used in its simple form. A small gyroscope would not have power sufficient to correct the unbalance of the aeroplane.

book with a fine miscellaneous assortment of topics ranging from medicine onwards to natural history. Incidentally, he touches upon the barnacles. Here is his description of the crustaceans, and of their relationship with the geese. On the coasts of a certain "small Ilande in Lancashire called Pile of Foulders," the wreckage of ships is cast up by the waves, along with the trunks "of old and rotten trees." Thereon, he continues, "a certain spume or froth" is developed, which "in time breedeth into certain shells, in shape like those of the muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a whitish colour." Gerard further describes how from within this shell, after a few preliminary changes, "the legs of the Birde" hang out. "As it growth greater, it openeth the shell by degrees, till at length it is all come foorth, and hangeth only by the tail; in short space

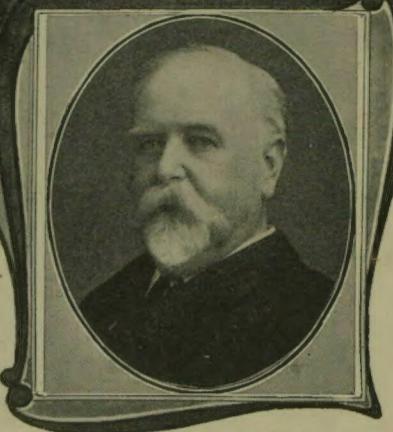


A WONDER OF VULCANOLOGY: THE GREAT SPINE OF LAVA THAT SURMOUNTED THE ERUPTION CONE OF MONT PELEE FOR NEARLY A YEAR AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE (1903)—5304 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

Mr. Edmund Otis Hovey, writing in the "American Museum Journal," says of this: "The new feature was formed by lava, which welled up through the vent, but which was in such a viscous condition that it solidified as it came and therefore rose into the air instead of running down hill. Minor explosions blew away the south-west and north-west quarters of the top of this cone, leaving the great spine as residue."

1154 and 1189—mentions birds called Bernaceæ, which he alleges are produced "against Nature." He tells us they grow from timber tossed by the sea, deriving "their food and growth from the sap of the wood or the sea by a secret and most wonderful process of alimentation." This is a translation of his Latin words. He says that he has seen the birds hanging from

NATURAL HISTORY

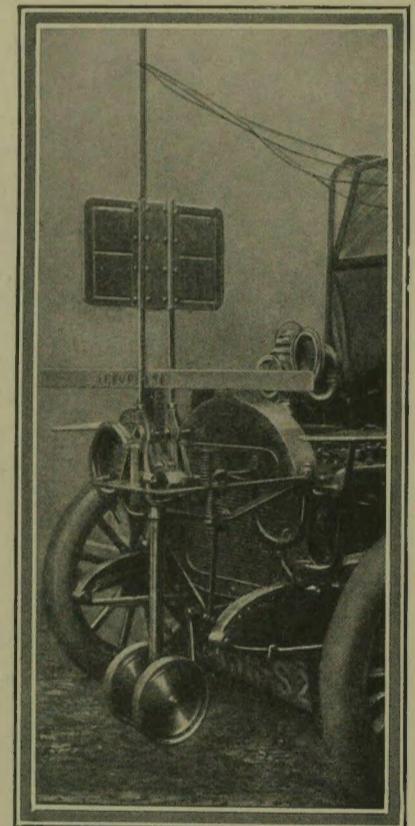
GALILEO WATCHING -
- THE SWINGING LAMP -
- IN PISA CATHEDRAL -

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LIV.

DR. JAMES GEIKIE,

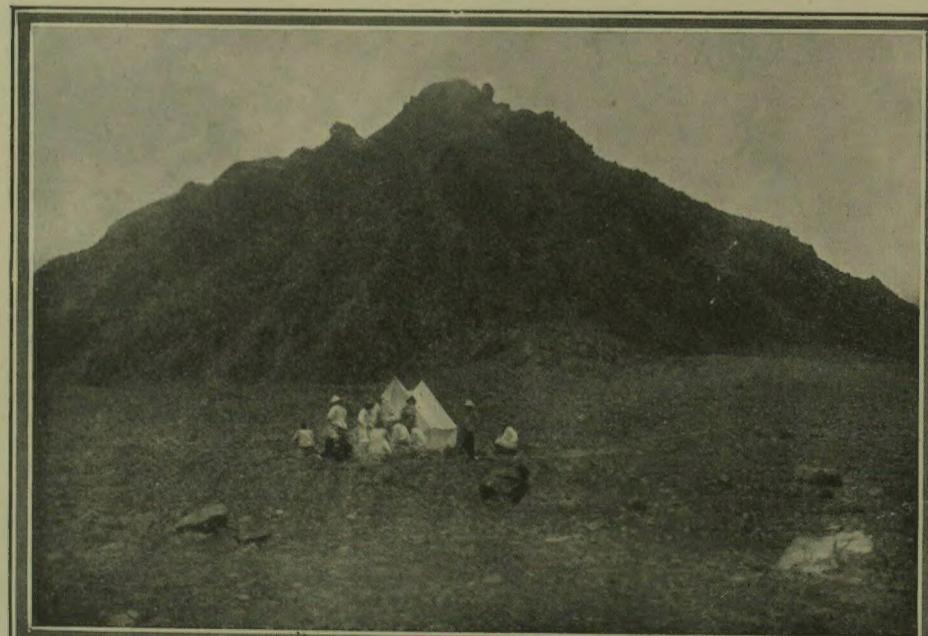
Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, and Dean
of the Faculty of Science, Edinburgh University.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



TO BALANCE AEROPLANES AUTOMATICALLY: THE PENDULUM GYROSCOPE FITTED TO A MOTOR-CAR.

— and a large gyroscope would be useless, by reason of its weight, the force necessary to gyrate it, and the fact that it would impede ascents, descents, and turning. M. Marmonnier has combined the pendulum and the gyroscope, and claims that what neither could do alone they can do in partnership; that the small gyroscope will keep the pendulum in position. The apparatus constructed by M. Marmonnier has been tested on a motor-car with success.



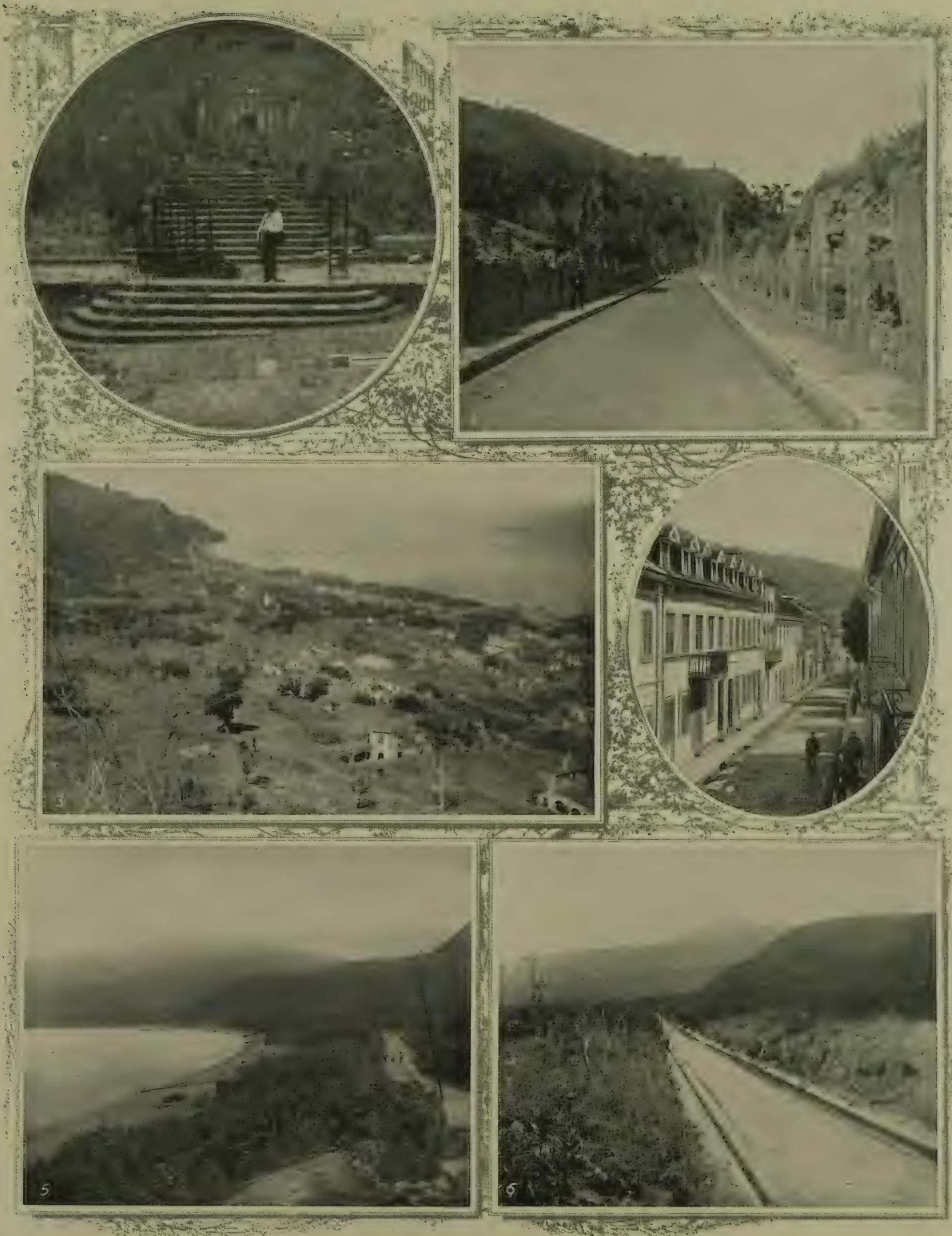
AFTER THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GREAT SPINE: THE PRESENT SUMMIT CONE OF MONT PELEE—4444 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

"At its maximum development in May 1903, the point of this spine (the one in the other illustration) was 5304 feet above the level of the sea. The mass, however, was brittle and was rifted in every direction through strains due to contraction. It could not maintain its position, and therefore fell to pieces. One may see the great fragments, fifty to sixty feet across, now lying at the base of the new cone in the spiral valley between it and the wall of the old crater. Nearly 900 feet of the mountain top thus fell away."

forth in his "Herball," falling from the tree and disporting themselves in the water? Probably Max Müller's explanation is that which most satisfactorily accounts for the origin of the myth. The Professor suggests that confusion of names, as is more than likely, begot confusion of ideas. The true barnacles were named correctly enough in Latin "Bernaculæ," while Bernicle geese were first caught in Ireland. The Irish geese naturally were called "Hiberniculæ," but as time passed the first syllable dropped out—not an uncommon process with words—and so the geese became "Berniculæ." The barnacles being "Bernaculæ," and the geese known by a similar term, confusion arose, and two very different classes of beings became thus identical in the minds of those who paid attention more to legend and myth than to actual detail. So easy is the process of the evolution of error. ANDREW WILSON.

THE MODERN POMPEII: BURIED BENEATH ASHES AND VEGETATION.

THE TOWN OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE—SIX YEARS AFTER THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION.



1. THE REMAINS OF THE THEATRE OVERGROWN BY VEGETATION. 2. THE RUE VICTOR HUGO, THE CHIEF STREET OF THE TOWN, CLEARED OF VOLCANIC ASH AND OTHER DÉBRIS.

3. BURIED BENEATH ASHES AND VEGETATION: ST. PIERRE—A GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST, 4. THE RUE VICTOR HUGO, THE CHIEF STREET OF THE TOWN,

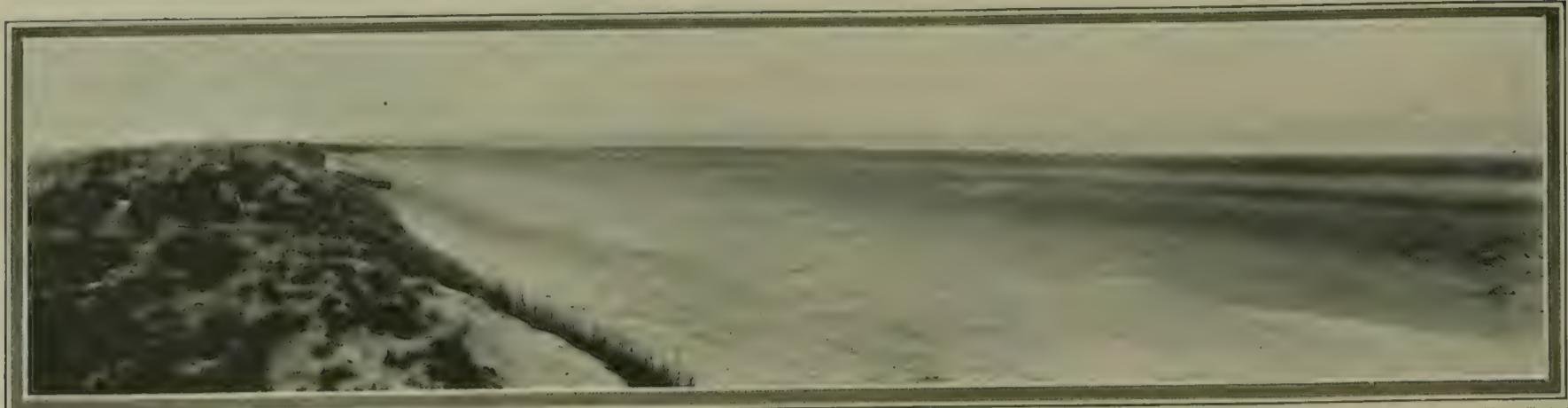
AND SHOWING IN THE FOREGROUND A PART OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL. AS IT WAS BEFORE THE ERUPTION.

5. SHOWING THE GROWTH OF VEGETATION OVER THE CITY: THE SOUTHERN PART 6. THE RUE VICTOR HUGO CLEARED OF VOLCANIC ASH AND DÉBRIS,

OF ST. PIERRE, LOOKING NORTHWARD. LOOKING NORTHWARD.

In his most interesting article in the "American Museum Journal," Mr. Edmund Otis Hovey, some of whose matter we quote on another page of this issue, says: "The ruins of St. Pierre look like those of a place destroyed a century ago, rather than only a few years since. Many walls that were standing on the occasion of my second visit, in the spring of 1903, have fallen, and many streets and buildings that were plainly distinguishable then are now completely obliterated as to surface indications. Earth has been washed down abundantly from the denuded surrounding bluffs and hill slopes, bringing grass and other seeds with it, and the whole city, except for a few clearings, is covered with vegetation." It will be remembered that the volcanic eruption that destroyed the town occurred in 1902.

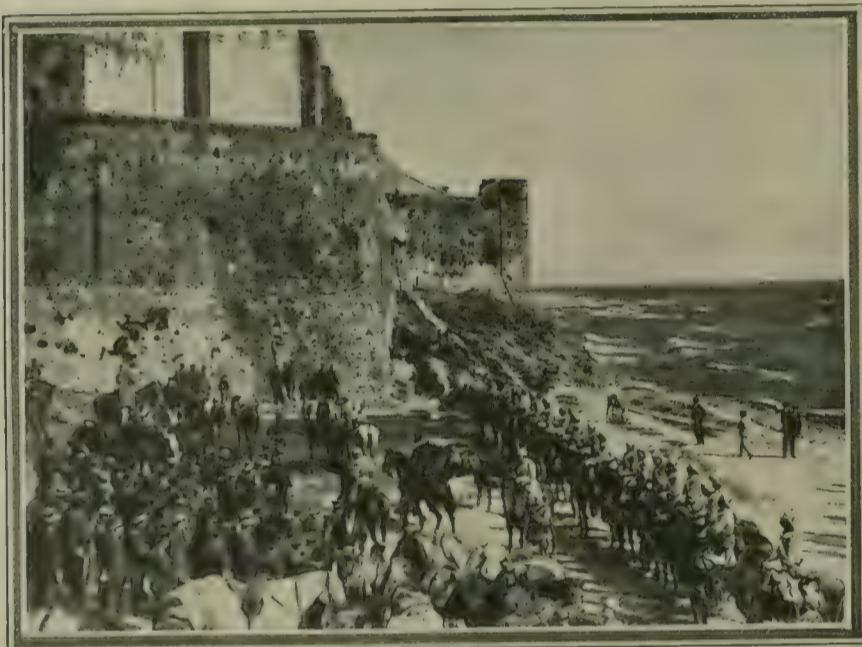
SPORT; A ROYAL VISIT; AND A MINISTERIAL TABLE.



Photo, Topical.

THE DOVER OF A CROSS-CHANNEL AERIAL SERVICE? THE NEW AEROPLANE-GROUND AT CAMBER.

At Camber near Rye, on the Sussex coast, a new aeroplane station is to be constructed. There is a fine stretch of sand at Camber, and, lying as it does midway between Hastings and Dungeness, it would make a convenient landing-place for aeroplanes crossing the Channel.



Photo, "Nuevo Mundo."

A KING AND A CASTLE IN SPAIN: KING ALFONSO DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO ALGECIRAS.

During his recent tour in the south of Spain, King Alfonso inspected the garrisons and fortifications of Algeciras, and of Ceuta on the Moroccan coast opposite. From Algeciras he could see Gibraltar, which he doubtless looked upon with feelings of admiration and interest; it would be invidious to say of envy.



Photo, Campbell.

AS HARD OF ACCESS AS A SEAT IN THE CABINET: THE MINISTERS' TABLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' DINING-ROOM.

This table is reserved by courtesy for members of the Government, and is in a part of the House of Commons to which strangers are not admitted. It may therefore be considered as exclusive as the Cabinet itself. On another page we give a drawing of the table with Ministers seated round it.



Photo, Abel.

GOLF AMONG THE MOUNTAINS: THE NEW LINKS AT SOSPEL, NEAR MENTONE.

Arrangements are well advanced for the new Mentone Golf Links, at Sospel, which is some miles inland from Mentone, among the spurs of the Alpes Maritimes. The club promises to be very popular, and a club-house and hotel are to be built close to the terminus of the new Mentone-Sospel electric tramway, about forty minutes' run from Mentone. The course extends from X to O, the edge of the town.

CHAIRS AS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN AS SEATS IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Burns.

Mr. Birrell.

Mr. Asquith.

Mr. McKenna.

Mr. Lloyd George.



Mr. Winston Churchill.

Sir E. Grey.

Mr. Haldane.

AT THE MINISTERS' TABLE: MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DINING-ROOM,
AT THE TABLE RESERVED FOR THEM BY COURTESY.

An unwritten rule has it that one particular table in the House of Commons dining-room that may not be entered by strangers is reserved for members of the Government only. Usually every seat at it is occupied. Close to it is a table reserved, also by courtesy, for leaders of the Opposition, and another for leaders of the Irish party.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

ART, MUSIC, and the DRAMA.

ART NOTES.

NOTHING daunted by second thoughts on the derelict Marble Arch as it now stands, splashed by the mud of traffic's sea, Mr. Speaight is devising more London improvements. He has turned his attention to one of our most characteristic open spaces, and proposes to fill it with the military statues that are at present scattered over the Metropolis. The Kaiser has partly done in Berlin what Mr. Speaight proposes to do in the Horse Guards' Parade when it is amalgamated with the adjoining corner of St. James's Park. But while the Kaiser has been sharply criticised for his avenue of marbles, Mr. Speaight and his scheme meet with much approval; and, remembering his talent for putting proposals into practice, we may yet see a very ill-assorted regiment of sculptured heroes, of all sizes and conditions, gathered in one of the most placid and dignified views in London.

It was in Florence that Mr. William de Morgan invented Joseph Vance—and discovered a fine novelist—and it is from Florence that Mr. de Morgan now sends to the Carfax Gallery his very kindly and evocative preface to the catalogue of the works of the late Spencer Stanhope. It was in Florence, too, that Spencer Stanhope planted his easel, devoting himself entirely to the study, he tells us, of the Florentine masters. Before the Florentines the influence had been Burne-Jones, and before Burne-Jones, Rossetti; and before



Photo, Mendelssohn.
AUTHOR OF "THE NOBLE SPANIARD":
MR. W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

"The Noble Spaniard" is an adaption of an old French play. Mr. Charles Hawtrey is to appear in it to-night (the 20th) at the Royalty.

depict the strange and splendid scenes before him. By virtue of an edict issued by the Empress Grand Dowager, Mr. Liddell had exceptional facilities of entry to the Summer Palace and other unfamiliar places. The curious beauty of the Temple of Heaven is wonderfully well expressed in Mr. Liddell's drawing. He found within himself, for the great occasion, the power of a master of landscape. Decamps himself could not have done it better.

At the Patterson Gallery Mr. Teed exhibits Landscapes that owe as much to Harpignies as to nature. Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

There is style and beauty, both borrowed and original, in such paintings as "Evening" and "Evening Glow on Olives." At the Baillie Gallery, in Bruton Street, is held the annual exhibition of flower pieces, and here Mr. W. Christian Symons' "Narcissus" and Mr. Francis James' "Cypripediums" stand out as admirable examples of this blooming branch of painting.—E. M.



MISS SARAH BROOKE,
Who is appearing in "The
House of Bondage," at the
Afternoon Theatre.

Photo, Lallie Charles.



MISS EVA MOORE,
Who is appearing in "The
House of Bondage," at the
Afternoon Theatre.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.



"STRIKE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S: MISS LILLAH McCARTHY AS MADGE THOMAS IN MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S NEW CAPITAL AND LABOUR PLAY.

Rossetti he had been content with Watts, Pheidias, Michel Angelo, Tintoretto, Titian, "and the old Masters of that class." "Thoughts of the Past" and the "Bathers" most authentically link Spencer Stanhope to the Pre-Raphaelite movement. In the former there is an intensity of detail well in accord with the tragic intention of the woman's figure, showing that the disciple knew the lesson of Rossetti's "Woodspurge," in which it is shown how some minute fact, if seen with an eye sharpened by distress, will stamp itself on the mind for ever.

We know that when an Englishman is left much to himself in China his instinct is to be punctiliously European, to dress for dinner, and to do many little things that remind him of his origins. Mr. Liddell, the water-colourist, has done likewise: he has dressed his art in the starched conventions of his country, so that many of his sketches of Chinese landscape and Chinese cities have a very Western aspect. In a few of the drawings, however, he has abandoned all restrictions of manner and thrown himself boldly into the attempt to



"NAN PILGRIM": MISS LILIAN BRAITHWAITE AS NAN
POSING AS ALCESTIS.

"Nan Pilgrim" was produced at the Court Theatre under the auspices of the Dramatic Productions Club. It is by Mrs. Mabel Dearmer.



MUSIC.

THE past few days have seen London's five great orchestras—Philharmonic, Queen's Hall, London Symphony, New Symphony, and Beecham—in active competition. The question of their future is a very serious one; and if the Metropolis were called upon to support them all, the prospect would not be very bright for any. Happily, the provinces will welcome no small part of the burden. Wealthy and ambitious soloists may contribute support to one or two of the combinations "under the rose"; and, for the rest, the race will be to the swift and the battle to the strong.

The orchestra that can produce the largest number of interesting novelties after adequate rehearsal, and can sound the modern note in most effective fashion, will claim the large share of patronage; the orchestra that relies upon messages that have been delivered over and over again must bestir itself or be hard hit. It is significant that Mr. Beecham, who has

gauged modern requirements to a nicety, is including well-rehearsed novelties in every programme; that the New Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Landon Ronald, provided an attractive novelty—W. Wallace's symphonic poem, "François Villon"—at its opening concert under his direction; and that even the London Symphony directors have realised that it is not sufficient to engage Dr. Richter to conduct. He, too, must produce new works.

Mme. Carreño and Herr Emil Sauer, having given highly attractive recitals, have



"COUNT HANNIBAL" ON TOUR: MISS LILY BRAYTON AS CLOTHILDE IN THE NEW DRAMATIC VERSION OF MR. STANLEY WEYMAN'S NOVEL.

passed or are passing on the way to foreign engagements, and in their place London has welcomed one of the most remarkable living pianists, after an absence of a dozen years or more from our shores. Moriz Rosenthal, who played so brilliantly at the Queen's Hall last Saturday, and gave a recital in the beginning of the week, is a man who removes all reproach, and nearly all limitations, from the pianoforte. The instrument so often misunderstood, so often misused, would seem to have been made to justify a few men and women, and Rosenthal's place among these is unchallenged. His technique is hardly excelled by any living pianist; not many approach within measurable distance of it; but he uses his powers sanely and with judgment, as a means to an end—and that end the restrained yet illuminating interpretation of masterpieces. Listen to Rosenthal, and the tricks of the virtuosi who climb into the high places of music become more obvious and more unpleasant than they were before.

CREATOR OF A NEW VOGUE: THE IMPRESSIONIST COMPOSER.

PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF "MUSICA" OF PARIS.



M. CLAUDE ACHILLE DEBUSSY, WHO IS SEEKING TO DO FOR MUSIC WHAT IMPRESSIONISM HAS DONE FOR ART.

M. Claude Achille Debussy, whose music is beginning to rouse in England an interest similar to that with which it is received on the Continent, is now in his forty-seventh year. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire, where he gained the Prix de Rome, its most coveted distinction. His lyric drama, "Pelléas et Mélisande," produced for the first time at the Paris Opéra Comique seven years ago, is to be given at Covent Garden this summer. Debussy is the founder of a school that would seem bent on doing for music what Impressionism has done for art. The movement, which is marked by much sincerity of purpose, is likely to enlarge the boundaries of expression, and to translate into terms of music, moods and fancies hitherto beyond the range of the art.

The composer's strange harmonic progressions and his general indifference to form rouse academic musicians to amusing ebullitions of bad temper.



Photo, Elliott & Fry.

THE REV. E. J. HARDY,

A "Wedding Present Edition" of whose "How To Be Happy Though Married" is being published.

its pictures, and the three portfolios containing reproductions and descriptions of the canvases within its museum are such as are generally associated with collections of first national importance, or with those of the ambitious buyers of America, who hardly value a picture until they see its likeness in photogravure and its legend set forth in type. The Lille Collection—"without dispute and far away the most important provincial gallery in France," as the Lille officials say—must take a low place among the important collections of Europe and America, but

THE
PORTFOLIOS
OF LILLE.

LILLE has the courage of

in Glasgow, where he was appreciated as soon as, if not sooner than, in France; and Morland, who carried the manners that he flourished in the taverns of Long Acre with him to France, was popular there as a painter, even during his lifetime. "'Tis a doubt," he wrote while staying there, "if I come to England any more, 'tis such a delightful country. No danger of robbing, and travelling very cheap, and a person may live very well on £30 per ann. Leather breeches are only half-a-guinea a pair and cotton stockings half-a-crown." But while Morland got cheap breeches and Lille got a cheap Morland, the main bargain of the collection was not had at the hands of England. "Amour," one of the masterpieces of Monticelli's brush, cost the town exactly one hundred and thirty-seven francs. We can see M. Benoit beaming as he puts the figures into his portfolios.

Among the private benefactors of the Lille collection was Antoine Brasseur, the dealer and picture - restorer. The poor - box of Lille had contributed to his support as a foundling of the town, and he in return presented and bequeathed many pictures of considerable importance to the Museum. But the Millet was the gift of Mme. Maracci, and a Millet painting—there is none in our own National Gallery — must always figure among the most distinguished pictures of any collection that possesses one. It is the picture of the mother feeding her children, seated in row

Venetians Lille possesses some creditable, but no great examples; of the Florentines very little; of Rembrandt nothing; but of his school a few interesting pieces. Of the frowsy frolics of other Dutchmen, and of



"INTÉRIEUR DE HAREM AU MAROC."—BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

Reproduced from "The Lille Collection" by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hachette et Cie.

some sort of place it certainly does take among these. In the first place, its range of schools and styles is as large, computing roughly, as that of our own National Gallery. The courage, then, that Lille has of its pictures is not foolhardiness, and its boastful portfolios show some warrant for their bulk and beauty. They represent an enterprise of considerable gravity on the part of M. Benoit, Professor of Art History in this Manchester of Northern France, and of his many colleagues; for hitherto the literature of the Museum has been inadequate. But for a few stray articles in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* and an official catalogue, well made but too brief, there had been little written of Lille's possessions, and M. Benoit has had to venture in solitary and perilous regions of criticism. A third of the pictures have been unchristened, and attributed to a more probable paternity than that hitherto assigned; and ten canvases, having strayed across whole frontiers of attribution, have had returned to them their proper nationality. "Every picture has been out of its frame," M. Benoit informs us in his preface; they have been busy as bees in Lille Museum, but not, for a wonder, about the "wax of Raphael."

The Lille collection, like most of its fellows, was fed by the confiscations of the Revolution. Birmingham need not blush that it has no corresponding treasury of Old Masters: the burghers of England contrive to be prouder of the Ducal collections that they never see than of the turnstiled galleries of the people. The Lille Museum is rich because the guillotine spelt death to the pictured classes, whether of the Church or the Aristocracy. Many of the excellent religious pieces, of the early French and Flemish schools, were taken from the desecrated chapels of monasteries and convents, and the museum itself was first quartered, in 1803, in the Couvent des Recollets. Another source of supply, denied to the provincial galleries of England but greatly beneficial to those of France, is the system of yearly purchase by the State of the works of living artists. These works are distributed among the public galleries of the whole country, and if at present the pictures that come their way do not greatly enrich the collections, it was quite otherwise when Corot and Rousseau and Delacroix and Decamps, and their kind, were favoured by the responsible Minister. And Lille itself has bought wisely: its English pictures are all confessions of its own artistic faith. The Wilkie came of good Lille money, and the fine Constable, and the Morland. Wilkie is Lille's strangest guest: to find Constable there is as natural as to meet Monticelli

upon the cottage doorstep, with a spoon. Three mouths are open, and waiting, and Millet intended, as he has himself said, that his treatment of the theme should recall the feeding of nestlings by the mother bird. The picture, in spite of its great charm, is a serious picture: food was no cheerful certainty to the painter of "The Angelus," but verily a matter of life and death, and even while he was painting his immortal pictures he was not assured that he could provide his family with a meal for the morrow. Besides the Millet and the Monticelli, there are, among the modern pictures, the "Médée Furieuse," in which the mother presses a dagger, instead of a spoon, upon her child, by Delacroix, the painter with a heart of furious fancies; the beautiful Corot; the Cazin, with its expected sand dunes, and many landscapes of great value. To a slightly earlier, but, aesthetically, no less modern period, belong the two Goyas, one of *Majas*, old and haggard and horrible, the other of the beautiful women, so fascinating for Goya while in the flower of youth, but seemingly so contemptible to him when their beauty had passed from them. Of the



"LE REPOS DU LISEUR."—PIETER CODDE.

Reproduced from "The Lille Collection" by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hachette et Cie.

Van Dyck, Rubens, and Jordaens, there are approved specimens not a few; there is the "Triumph of Marat," painted by Boilly to prove to the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety that his works were not dangerous to the common weal—Charlotte Corday is supposed to figure in the crowd upon his canvas; and there is a Dirck Bouts that all the nations would compete for were it unsecured to Lille. These and countless others are represented in the portfolios, but while we turn the pages



"VANITÉ."—PEETER BOEL.

Reproduced from "The Lille Collection" by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hachette et Cie.

there is the distraction of that ghostly presence that must haunt all the recollections of the Lille Museum—that of the Wax Bust with the honey-coloured hair.—E. M.

PICTURES PAINTED BY THOSE BORN IN THE PURPLE:
WORK BY ROYAL AND TITLED ARTISTS ON SHOW.



1. BY THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA (FORMERLY PRINCESS MARIE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA): "IRIS."

2. BY PRINCESS MATILDA OF SAXONY (SISTER OF THE KING OF SAXONY): "FIVE EMPLOYÉS IN THE ROYAL STABLES."

3. BY THE DUCHESS DE CHARTRES (FORMERLY PRINCESS FRANÇOISE D'ORLÉANS): "A HERON IN THE SNOW."

4. BY PRINCESS WALDEMAR OF DENMARK (FORMERLY PRINCESS MARIE OF ORLEANS): "A DEAD GROUSE."

5. BY THE GRAND DUCHESS CYRIL OF RUSSIA (FORMERLY PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA): "A FLOWER STUDY."

6. BY THE BARONESS MAZIÈRES MAULEON: "BARONNE DE MARÇAY."

7. BY THE DUCHESS DE NOAILLES (FORMERLY YOLANDE D'ALBERT DE LUYNÉ): "A STUDY."

8. BY BARONESS LAMBERT (NÉE ROTHSCHILD): "PORTRAIT OF PRINCE LOUIS MURAT."

Particular attention was drawn this year to the Salon of the Society of Amateur Artists at the Alcazar des Champs Elysées by the King's visit to it, while on his way to Biarritz. His Majesty was most interested in those pictures that were exhibited by royal painters.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY MOREAU.]

A NEW PLEASURE FOR SOCIETY:

DRAWING BY



A GREAT STORES AS A CONCERT-HALL.

A. M. FAULKNER.



FASHIONABLE LONDON AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

AT HARROD'S: LISTENING TO A PERFORMANCE BY THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Whatever the rest of the nation may do, fashionable London does not take its pleasures sadly; hence the frank enjoyment with which it assisted at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Harrods. For its part, the great stores did all that it could to ensure this enjoyment; and there have been given during this week a remarkable series of concerts designed to commemorate sixty years' continuous progress of the firm. Included in the programme were the London Symphony Orchestra and the Grenadier Guards' Band, Sir Charles Santley, Mr. Mark Hambourg, Mme. Pauline Donalds, Signor Tamini, Mme. Galvany, M. Gerardy, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mr. John Coates, supplement, "The Battle of Hastings, 1069; Motor-Car in War," inserted here.

Miss Irene Scharrer, Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mrs. Henry J. Wood, Mr. Thorpe Bates, Mr. Ben Davies, Miss Alice Liebmann, Mr. Maurice Farka, Miss Thudichum, Mr. Lloyd Chandos, Mme. Edna Thornton, Miss Elena Gerhardt, and Miss Margaret Cooper. That the concerts were good such names as these prove; that they were a great success is certain. In the border are photographs of Miss Irene Scharrer (1), Sir Charles Santley (2), Mme. Kirkby Lunn (3); Miss Margaret Cooper (4), Mme. Pauline Donalds (5), Mr. Mark Hambourg (6), and Mr. John Coates (7).—[Photographs by the London Stereoscopic Co., Hasted, Dover Street Studios, Fossesham and Binsfield, Degraves, Akersdijk, and Elliott and Fry.]

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.



MR. CHARLES G. HARPER,
Who has written a book on the Tower
of London.

Photograph by Russell.

at Saint Germain, is the most variously learned and the most ingenious of men now on the ground. On every side one finds him at work. Now his theme is art, especially the art of Greece, and of Greece before the Greeks. He blows away "the Oriental Mirage," the old fashioned idea that Greek art came from the East. He turns to Totems, and shows you that the extremely tough and unsavoury "unclean beasts," whom the Israelites might not eat, were originally the totems within the tribes.

Observe the sagacity of the Jews: other peoples forbid each individual to eat his own totem, however palatable, say kangaroo or emu's eggs; while the Jews forbade everyone to eat all sorts of tough and nasty animals and reptiles. There are apparent exceptions. Pork, hares, and eels were barred, and many Britons like pork, hares, and eels. Perhaps we Scots are Jews, Scoto-Israel, for we equally detest pork, eels, and hares as articles of food, except when the hare becomes hare-soup.

I never tasted eel but once, and then I knew not that it was eel. As I met this fish at luncheon in Trinity College, Dublin, the chances are that he came out of the odiferous waters of the Liffey. Once only, bold with youth, I tasted pork: I shall never forget it.

The history of Religion is also part of M. Reinach's province, and he shows us that the hapless Thracian minstrel, Orpheus, was originally a fox, and the "sex-totem" of the Thracian women, who tore him to pieces, because, in his inconsolable regret for Eurydice, he was blind to their charms, a case of *spreta injuria formæ*, "the spite of neglected beauty."

"No," says M. Reinach, "because he was the sex-totem of the women." The only women who have a sex-totem are the dusky aboriginal maidens of part of Australia. They do not kill the animal, the men do that; the women kill the sex-totem of the men, to cause a little bear-fight, and encourage swains who are "backward in coming forward." M. Reinach's saddle is on the wrong fox.



ANDREW LANG ON THE SAYINGS OF M. SALOMON REINACH.

MONSIEUR Salomon Reinach, the head of the Museum

started he courses in the *Burlington Magazine*; this is one of the many hares on the ground of Joan of Arc. She informed her Judges that she never sat for her portrait, but that once, when a prisoner at Arras, "she saw a painting in the hand of a Scot, and

can explain that rather extraordinary passage by referring to certain miniatures of the fifteenth century, where Uriah, in armour, kneels before King David and receives a letter from his hand," and he publishes a photograph of such a miniature in an old but admirable prayer-book.

In this picture the Hittite officer is a very plain snub-nosed person with a beard, while David (who was old enough to know better) has white hair and a long forked beard as white as snow. A tall lady in a two-horned mediæval high cap occupies the foreground, and is, doubtless, Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, and mother of the child of David.

Joan of Arc could no more take this blanched and aged voluptuary with the beard for her clean-shaven young King than she could take the bearded Uriah for herself. Simple she may have been, but she was not an idiot.

M. Reinach seems to see these objections—one of them at least—but he suggests that in the picture shown by the Scot "Uriah was quite un-bearded"; and David, we must add, was a clean-shaven young exquisite.

But M. Reinach appears never to have seen a mediæval picture of this sort of David and Uriah. Perhaps he forgets that, in a famous manuscript of the fifteenth century, a friend of Joan—Poton de Saint-railles—is represented as kneeling to the Duke of Burgundy, with a letter in his hands.

He had come on an embassy from Orleans, in March 1429. Uriah was

THE MORMON PRESIDENT
OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE:
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"After a few minutes, in came the President, not at all a bad-looking man, of fair height, stout, and broad-shouldered. . . . His manner was agreeable, but that of a man of powerful will, accustomed to have his own way absolutely. Over the thousands of his people he wielded despotic power. He was their Sultan, High Priest, Prophet, and Revelator."

He had not the only person represented in this attitude, and there is no reason why Joan should not have been. There is nothing "rather extraordinary" in her story.

Again, a Scot who had a prayer-book, with scenes from Biblical history, was not likely to think that Joan was a Scriptural character, while she herself was not apt, if she knew that the book was Scriptural, to suppose that it contained a portrait of herself. The explanation is too emaciated, especially as nothing needs explaining.



THE MANY-DOORED HOUSE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES, SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. Sheepshanks, commenting on the number of doors to the houses, received the reply, "You see, Sir, if a gentleman is blessed with several wives, it would hardly do for the ladies to come in and out by the same door. That might give rise to ructions." At the theatre, "the pit was filled entirely with his [Brigham Young's] wives and children. I was told . . . there would be twenty-five wives and some sixty of his children present."

there was a likeness of her in full armour, kneeling on one knee and presenting a letter to her King." M. Reinach says, "I believe that we

tural, to suppose that it contained a portrait of herself. The explanation is too emaciated, especially as nothing needs explaining.



CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE ARTHUR,
Who has written the story of the Household Cavalry.

Photograph by Russell.

THE AMERICAN GIRL: DRY POINTS BY HEINRICH ROTH.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST



1. MARCEL WAVE.

2. IDLE HOURS.

3. ROMANCE.

4. WINTER.

Mr. Roth is frankly a follower of Helleu. That he is a successful follower these illustrations prove. As Helleu, naturally, portrays for the most part Frenchwomen, so Mr. Roth, for the most part, portrays American women. It must not be thought, however, that Mr. Roth is in any way a mere imitator. This he has proved by the production of a number of works which show comparatively little of the influence of the French master.

THE BUSINESS OF PLEASURE: THE MERCHANTS OF MI-CARÊME.

DRAWN BY C. JANKOWSKI.



PROVIDERS OF THE REVELLERS' WEAPONS: THE CONFETTI-SELLERS.

Like his patron, the seller of confetti is wont to don false nose, Japanese-lantern hat, and other disguise, and, if he be married, his wife and his children rival him in gaudy magnificence. Confetti, those most necessary items of all modern carnivals, were first introduced in Paris in their present form in 1892, and then to give a new effect at a carnival ball. Confetti have been in vogue in Italy for at least a couple of hundred years, but originally they were small balls of dry paste and not paper. These balls were succeeded by the cuttings from the paper bands used in the silkworm industry of Northern Italy. Since that time, of course, the paper confetti have been specially made.

WOMEN: OSTRICH-LIKE AND ENERGETIC, ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



MASKED SWAHILI WOMEN IN ZANZIBAR.



MASAI WOMEN BUILDING HUTS FOR THEIR LORDS.

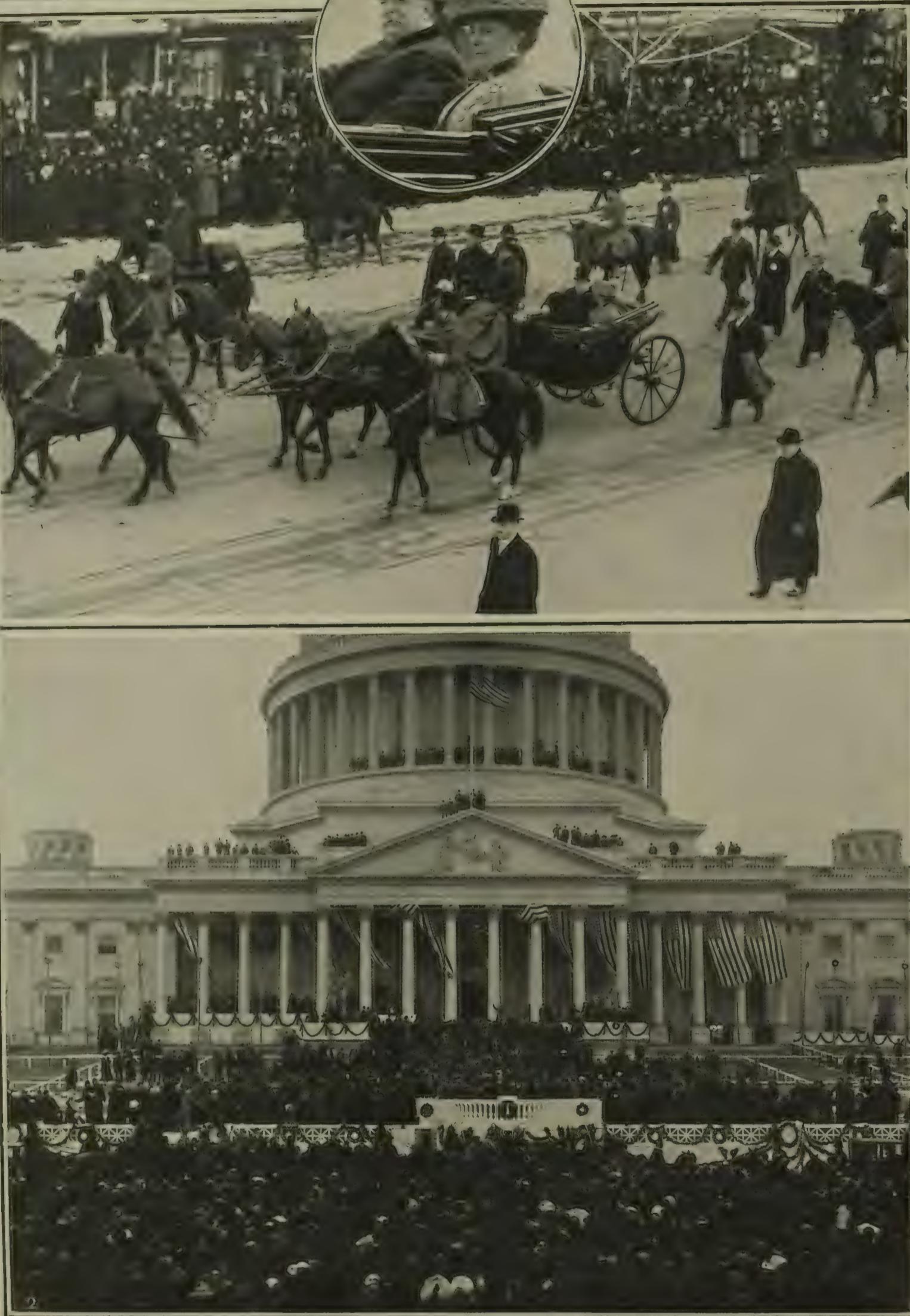
1. CALLING ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THEY WISH TO PASS UNOBSERVED: SWAHILI WOMEN, OF ZANZIBAR, WEARING ELABORATE FACE-MASKS.
2. WORKING WHILE THEIR MEN FOLK WATCH: MASAI WOMEN BUILDING HUTS, WHILE THEIR LORDS LOOK ON.

Many of the Swahili women of Zanzibar wear elaborate masks while in the streets, that they may not attract the attention of strangers, a practice singularly like that of the ostrich which seeks to hide itself by burying its head in the sand, for if anything were calculated to attract attention, rather than repel it, these masks are the very thing. The Masai men are evidently less easily fascinated by their women folk than are the Swahilis of Zanzibar, for they are accustomed to make them work for them.

THE LAST "STIR" OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION:

MR. TAFT INAUGURATED IN A BLIZZARD. AT WASHINGTON.

MR. AND MRS. TAFT DRIVING TO THE WHITE HOUSE.



1. ESCORTED BY SECRET SERVICE MEN: MR. TAFT, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND MRS. TAFT, "HOSTESS OF THE NATION," DRIVING TO THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

2. HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE AS PRESIDENT: MR. TAFT ON THE GREAT PLATFORM OUTSIDE THE CAPITOL.

The inauguration of Mr. Taft took place in a blizzard, a fact that caused Mr. Roosevelt to say, in answer to Mr. Taft's exclamation, "Even the elements protest against my succession," "The blizzard is on my account. There has to be something stirring up to the last moment of my administration." So bad was the weather that the inaugural ceremony, which should have taken place on a great platform built outside the Capitol, was held in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Roosevelt entered the Senate Chamber arm-in-arm with Mr. Taft, with whom he had driven to the Capitol in a closed carriage, escorted by Secret Service men and the Committee of Arrangement. Secret Service men were also in evidence during the new President's drive to the White House. A precedent was created by Mrs. Taft driving with her husband on this journey. Mrs. Taft, indeed, is bent on altering the position hitherto accorded to the President's wife. She regards herself as the hostess of the nation, and she intends to make Washington the centre of American social life.

THROAT TROUBLES.

THEIR ORIGIN AND PREVENTION.

Sore throats are rife.

The statistics issued by the Registrar-General from Somerset House bear striking testimony to the fact, inevitable at this season when the weather is so changeable that it is impossible to arrange one's clothing to meet the daily atmospheric changes of our climate.

Besides, through the imperfect ventilation of their houses, people are constantly getting into draughts, and so developing chills and sore throat. Finally, churches, theatres, and all places of public resort and entertainment are infected with germs which sufferers from these complaints give off in their breath. It is therefore difficult for the healthy, and impossible for those "below par," to escape infection, and the weakened system falls an easy prey to diseases which would otherwise be thrown off. As everyone knows, germs multiply so rapidly under the right conditions that it is only necessary for a few to get into the mouth for them to become millions in the course of a few hours.

It is thus easy to understand why sore throats are so prevalent, and why, when one member of the family has a bad cold, "it goes through the house."

Although many people make light of sore throat, it is always a condition of serious discomfort to the sufferer even when it is not one of considerable pain, or does not become ulcerated or diphtheritic. Indeed, as a well-known physician has written, "no ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organs of the voice, and there are no troubles in which it is more difficult to reach the parts affected by means of ordinary remedies."

So universally recognised are these facts that no up-to-date physician now orders gargles, on which he relied entirely only a few years ago. The explanation for this change of opinion and of treatment is simple. Sore throats mean inflammation. In all inflammations, the first essential to cure is rest. When gargles are used, instead of the throat being kept at rest, its muscles are thrown into violent action, thus defeating the physician's object at the very outset. Again, the drugs used are brought into contact with the affected part for only a short time, when they come into contact with it at all, for there are many parts of the throat which no gargle can possibly reach.

In dealing with young children, and with babies, the physician is further handicapped by the child's inability to gargle at all.

In consequence of these drawbacks, physicians demanded a preparation which would take the place of gargles, and would rapidly destroy the disease-germs in the mouth and throat without producing any injurious

effect either there or in the body. It was obviously not easy to discover a preparation which would act as a poison to the germs and yet have no poisonous effect on the system, however much was used.

At length, however, after innumerable experiments, such a preparation was discovered.

It is called Formamint Wulffing.

It is so powerful a destroyer of all disease-germs that they cannot live more than a few minutes in its presence.

This property was strikingly demonstrated by a famous scientist in the laboratory of one of the world's great universities. He mixed a little Formamint, dissolved in water, with infectious disease germs, and killed them all within ten minutes.

A similar and no less striking experiment was made with the germs of typhoid fever, with the remarkable result shown in the accompanying illustration. A plate containing the material with which the bacteriologist ordinarily makes his experiments was inoculated with the germs producing typhoid fever. The left-hand



THIS PICTURE SHOWS HOW FORMAMINT WULFFING DESTROYS DISEASE-GERMS.

Microbes which produce typhoid fever were placed on a specially prepared medium suitable for their growth. The left-hand half of the disc was treated with saliva in which a Formamint tablet had been dissolved, the right-hand half being treated only with ordinary saliva. In a short time it was seen that the typhoid germs on the right-hand half, treated with ordinary saliva, had enormously increased, whilst on the left-hand half, treated with Formamint saliva, every germ was killed.

portion of the plate was treated with a little saliva in which a Formamint tablet had been dissolved, and the right-hand portion with a little ordinary saliva. The plate was placed under conditions most favourable to the growth of the germs. In a short time the ordinary saliva had developed a virulent growth of colonies of typhoid-fever germs capable of infecting scores of healthy people, while the left-hand side shows no germs at all, for they had all been destroyed. The white marks

merely represent the scratches made by the needle with which the germs were put on the plate.

What Formamint does for typhoid and other infectious diseases it does with equal power and promptitude with all diseases whose germs enter the body through the mouth.

The experiments which have been quoted and illustrated must convince the most sceptical of Formamint's value in all forms of sore throat, and the numerous conditions arising from it. It is only necessary to put a tablet—the form in which Formamint is sold—in the mouth and let it dissolve there. By killing the disease germs while keeping the throat at rest, it introduces the two essentials necessary for bringing about a complete and perfect cure.

It is for this reason that the ablest physicians in the world are prescribing Formamint instead of other remedies. Moreover, realising the necessity for keeping their own mouths and throats free from disease-germs, they take Formamint themselves when attending cases of infectious disease. Their example may well be followed by the general public in times when Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and other similar ailments are epidemic, thereby preventing attacks of these diseases, to which people might otherwise succumb.

Formamint is so pleasant to the taste that children take the tablets like sweets. The remedy for the diseases to which they are peculiarly liable is, therefore, readily administered. Formamint is so harmless that it may be given to very young babies, a bit of a tablet being crushed in butter muslin, to prevent the fragments choking the child, and the ends of the muslin held by the nurse. Thus used, it will prevent and allay Thrush, Sore Tongue, Sore Mouth, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Quinsy, and other serious ailments, for which hitherto the common treatment has been the painful and objectionable one of a rag wrapped round the nurse's finger and moistened with the medicament prescribed by the doctor.

Formamint has other advantages. Being in tablets, it never deteriorates; it is also exceedingly economical in use, for only the exact quantity needed is taken, while its initial cost is small, a bottle containing fifty tablets being sold by all chemists for 1s. 1d. To prevent the possibility of inefficient substitutes being supplied for the sake of additional profit, purchasers should ask for Formamint Wulffing, and see that they get it.

To enable Formamint's manifold virtues to be tested, the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulffing and Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., offer a sample to all who will send a penny stamp to defray cost of postage, and mention "The Illustrated London News." In addition, a valuable and interesting booklet, "The Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous medical writer, will be given free of charge. It contains information of the highest importance to the welfare of every household, and by its means great anxiety may easily be avoided; for when sore throats begin, there is no knowing where they will end unless they are taken in time.

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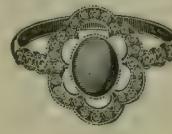
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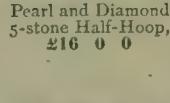
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE was interest of more than one kind attached to a debate held the other day at the Cambridge Union on the question of whether the University ought not "immediately" to admit the women who earn degrees to receive those honours. Up to the present, though the women students of Girton and Newnham may take the same examinations as men—and, as a matter of fact, a large number of those women have gained very high honours—the University which consents thus to examine their requirements refuses to allow them to receive the degrees that they have thus earned. The last time the matter was voted upon was in 1897, when it was decided by a large majority of the graduates not to redress this grievance; and on that occasion the undergraduates of the period demonstrated hotly against the lady students. If the recent vote at their principal debating society is a sufficient index of the view of the present generation of young men, however, they are in advance of their predecessors on this subject, as a resolution to the effect that the University ought immediately to admit women to its degrees was carried by 147 votes for to 55 against. The mover of the resolution was the son of a lady who herself came out some twenty-three years ago at the very head of the list in Classical Honours. The lady Senior Classic, then Miss Agnata Ramsay, married Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity, and it is their son, Mr. J. R. Butler, who moved the resolution in favour of giving women degrees—a charming tribute on his part to his learned mother. Mr. Butler is himself, though still at an early stage of his University career, a remarkably distinguished student, having already taken, I am told, an almost unprecedented list of prizes in classics; so his double inheritance in intellect is bearing good fruit.

Ought a married man to be labelled and badged, just as a married woman is, with a special title and a wedding-ring? Certain Illinois ladies have persuaded their Senator that such a change is urgent, and he is willing to give effect to his conviction by bringing a Bill into the United States Senate, if only the ladies can fix upon the designation that shall distinguish between the bachelor and the already appropriated treasure. This is a problem, certainly. In France, the tiniest little fellow is already "Monsieur," and remains so called through life. With us the small boy is "Master" to the servants, but he becomes "Mister" with the budding of his moustache. In no country does marriage alter the masculine prefix. But even if the Illinois ladies could invent some distinctive title, and order it to be adopted with a wedding-ring on marriage by all husbands, it would matter little, alas! to the bold, bad man who wished to pose as unappropriated; he could say that he was a widower, or slip his wedding-ring into his card-case and lock them both in his trunk when he was away from home. When at home, of course, it would not matter if he were labelled, for everybody would know his captured condition!



THE CHARM OF BLACK AND WHITE.

Evening-gown of soft white silk, tastefully draped with black lace, edged and studded with jet.

It sounds droll enough to hear a special title for married men suggested, yet such changes in custom do come about. It is a quite modern practice to call

a married woman "Mrs." as a distinguishing mark. The Elizabethan and the Stuart and the Georgian ladies became "Mrs." (pronounced in full "Mistress") as soon as they were grown up, irrespective of their being married or single. The young woman whose affection made life tolerable to the poor elderly hunchback Alexander Pope, and to whom so many of his letters are addressed, "Mrs." Martha Blount, was, of course, single; and "Mrs." Bellenden, "Mrs." Molly Lepell, and the rest of the maids-of-honour who figure in the same poet's correspondence, were all single. At the same period, in France, the title of "Madame" was reserved for ladies of some rank; and the wife of the bourgeois was always called "Mademoiselle," like her single sisters. These customs continued for a long time. Do we not always hear of "Mrs." Hannah More and her sister "Mrs." Paity in the latter part of the eighteenth century? Even towards the middle of the nineteenth century the celebrated dramatist and poet Joanna Baillie (a friend of Sir Walter Scott) was always addressed as "Mrs."; and in one of her letters she even reproaches a young man correspondent for putting "Miss" on his envelope: she tells him chaffingly that she perceives he wants his friends to suppose that he is corresponding with a *young* lady. So strange and variable is Fashion!

The catalogue of the great sale of Irish goods at the White House, Portrush, Ireland, speaks only truth when it refers to the almost personal feeling that exists between the White House and its patrons. It is safe to assert that once a customer, always a customer, and in many a home there is scarce a room that does not owe something to this well-known firm. A White House sale is not a regular event—it only occurs when sufficient oddments have been accumulated to make it worth while, and such a crisis is now on hand. When we consider the uniform high quality of these goods—all the genuine work of the Irish peasantry—the prices named in the catalogue bespeak genuine bargains. House-linen, lace, and the celebrated Irish tweeds are all included in the sale catalogue, which will be sent on application.

Even without being able to aspire to the possessing—or to the delight of offering—gems of the rarest worth, many a woman, and man, finds keen pleasure in beholding the exquisite loveliness of a perfect jewel. Messrs. Benson have acquired a number of exceptionally exquisite pearls, emeralds, and diamonds—really specimen stones—which are on show at their Royal Exchange House, 28, Royal Exchange, (opposite the Bank of England) and they courteously invite connoisseurs to inspect these regal jewels. Of course, such pieces become heirlooms in any family they enter, and the opportunity of beholding them all gathered together is well worth a considerable journey to any lover of the beautiful.

FILOMENA.



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the immense importance of the unique superiority of Odol? While all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic and refreshing power of Odol continues gently but persistently *for hours afterwards*. Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, and leaving an antiseptic deposit on the surface. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is secured, by means of which the whole oral cavity, to the minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria. Owing to this characteristic, *peculiar only to Odol*, fermentation is absolutely arrested, and the healthy condition of mouth and teeth assured.

Odol is supplied in two flavours—the Standard, to suit the taste of those who like something sharp and piquant; and the Sweet Rose, for ladies and those who prefer a more fragrant and delicate flavour. But whichever flavour is selected the antiseptic properties are precisely the same.

**Odol is used by
Dentists themselves.**

TO USE ODOL: Mix a few drops with water, rinse, and then brush the teeth with it in the ordinary way; gargle with the remainder.

The First Wealth is Health.

'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'

—Emerson.

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'—Dryden.

The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'—Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, 'OUT OF MY LIGHT'?—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish, then pursue the right.'

—Juvenal.



DIOGENES BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology—

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various *tissues* of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a *single tissue* of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'—Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, *i.e.*, of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will by natural means get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

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A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'

—Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true,
Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men and rocks them up to Manhood.'

LITERATURE.

"A Bishop in the Rough."

On "At the Rough." his Grace of Norwich presents an exception to this rule, for "A Bishop in the Rough" (Smith, Elder) describes eight years of his early clerical life spent in wild and distant lands. The task of compiling and editing the extracts from his journals has been delegated to the Rev. D. Wallace Duthie, while Bishop Sheepshanks himself contributes a preface, touching on the work of the Church at home during the past sixty years. One point of interest in the book is its account of native races and animals that are fast becoming extinct; but there is another, still more interesting, which the Bishop is too modest to dwell upon—and that is the Bishop himself. It was in 1859 that he left a curacy at Leeds to undertake pioneer work in British Columbia. It was the time of the gold rush, and the Rev. John Sheepshanks found himself among a wild and motley crew of miners and adventurers, about whom the first thing that struck him was "their shocking profanity." The scene of his labours was New Westminster, on the Frazer River, then a mere clearing in the forest, where he established himself alone in a little log hut, and set to work to collect a flock. He was "a backwoodsman by nature," and soon got used to roughing it, in spite of the discouraging religious conditions. After five years, he came to England to raise funds for his church, crossing North America on his way by wagon and horseback; partly, too, no doubt, on what we might irreverently call "Sheepshanks's pony." His most interesting experiences on this journey were his visit to Salt Lake City, when Brigham Young allowed him to preach to three thousand Mormons, and his voyage through the mammoth caves of Kentucky. In 1866 he returned to New Westminster; but the next year, for family

reasons, he resigned. Wishing to see something more of the world, he came home by way of the South Sea Islands; China, Mongolia (where he was the first

RISING FROM THE ASHES: THE FIRST HOUSE BUILT AFTER THE DISASTER.

Englishman to see the adoration of the Grand Lama), Siberia, and Russia. These travels occupy the latter half of the book, which is throughout of absorbing interest, and, unlike some itineraries, of high literary value. The illustrations, though somewhat few in number, add to its attractiveness.

The British Tar. Nobody else but Commander C. N. Robinson, it is safe to say, could have written "The British Tar in Fact and Fiction" (Harpers). Originating in a suggestion that he should reproduce in a popular form certain of the pictures in his unique collection of paintings, engravings, and prints illustrating the social side of the sailor's life in days gone by, the idea has shaped itself into a volume of 470 odd pages of exceptional historic value and instinct with vivid attractiveness to all who take interest in the Navy and its affairs. To give an idea of the pictorial treasure-trove stored within the covers of the volume, it forms quite a picture-gallery, comprising upwards of a hundred and thirty quaint and rare naval prints and engravings—historical, satirical, dramatic, comic—some of which, as a fact, exist in no other collection, public or private. At the same time, the reader is presented with a series of chapters, all written with a full knowledge of the subject, descriptive of naval art at all periods and under widely differing conditions, almost from the days of the Crusaders to Nelson's time. Mediæval "mysteries" and pageant-plays are laid under contribution, to the reader's entertainment and enlightenment alike, as are the dramatists, from the days of Shakespeare and Kit Marlowe to those of Mrs. Siddons and T. P. Cooke; the novelists, among them Defoe, Smollett, Marryat; besides pamphleteers and ballad-mongers galore. "The British Tar in Fact and Fiction," to sum up, is a veritable encyclopædia of naval art, built up with all the craftsmanship of a naval officer who has made the subject the study and the hobby of his lifetime.

THE MODERN POMPEII: THE RUE VICTOR HUGO, ST. PIERRE, AFTER THE DISASTER OF 1902.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. VICTOR BOISSON.

Paderewski thought it worth while to secure A PIANOLA

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Gentlemen.—I desire to order another Pianola for use in my residence. Will you kindly select an instrument in rosewood.
—Yours very truly,

I. J. PADEREWSKI.

YOU will notice that Paderewski ordered a PIANOLA, not some other Piano-player. When even such a master of the piano as he finds it desirable to own a Pianola it must be absolutely essential that you should own one too, whether you can play the Piano or not. Of what account is even quite a large répertoire against the ability to play all the music there is, the inestimable advantage enjoyed by all Pianola owners?

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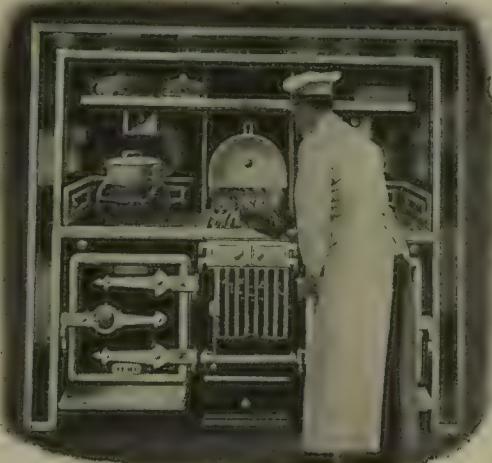
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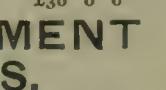
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

It is curious that commentators in the motor Press have not dwelt at any length upon the extraordinary suggestion from the lips of Lord Justice Vaughan

by a notoriously hostile bench of magistrates to the egregious timing of a well-known motorphobist. The late business-manager of the Clement Talbot Company was summoned at Chertsey on March 3 for exceeding the speed limit on the Cobham Road. A witness swore

that he timed the car over a measured furlong, and that it covered that distance at a speed of twenty-eight miles per hour. Now, it is well known that no one man can time a car with accuracy over any distance, when he has to clock both ends of the stretch from one fixed point. The Elliott speedometer, than which there is no more accurate and correct instrument, showed a maximum of eighteen and a-half miles per hour, which proved a gross and very-naturally-to-be-expected error on the part of the inexperienced watch-holder.

shown so early in the Coupe des Voiturettes, to be promoted in June next by the French sporting daily paper, *L'Auto*, and the fact that the popular taste in motor-cars in this country is undoubtedly tending towards cars of even less than medium power, it would be worse than a mistake to leave the British industry without some equivalent or corresponding means of attracting public notice to the particularly serviceable and sound small cars being turned out in this country to-day.

Given a good, sweet, flexible engine, a well-sprung car, and a common-sense driver, the lives of modern tyres should be much longer than is commonly credited to them. Of course, I speak only of the best tyres. I have before me excellent and indisputable testimony of this in a letter from an owner of an 18-24-h.p. Austin car, which answers in each and every respect to the above-mentioned requirements. The letter is addressed from the satisfied owner of this Austin car to Messrs. Michelin and Co., and runs as follows: "The tyres which I had on the car originally from you have lasted in the most extraordinary way, and the following may interest you: The off-hind tyre ran 8757 miles without giving out. The near-hind tyre ran 9755 miles, and is now doing duty on the Stepney wheel. The off-fore tyre has run 10,200 miles, and is still in use. The near-fore tyre ran 9233 miles before the rubber tread was stripped on Norfolk flints." This entirely bears out my view

EXCELSIOR! M. SANTOS DUMONT, MID SNOW AND ICE, EXPERIMENTS WITH HIS AEROPLANE AT ISSY.

The youth who bore, mid snow and ice, the banner with the strange device, has a follower in M. Santos Dumont. Nothing—save blustering winds can stay the daring aeronaut in his attempt to solve the problem of flight.

Williams in the Court of Appeal the other day. The action was one in which a cyclist had recovered in the court below damages against a motorist for injuries sustained in a collision. The Appeal Court held that the decision had been against the weight of evidence, and a new trial was ordered. So far so good; but the eminent Judge above named thought well to give vent to the following suggestion. I will use his Lordship's words, as reported: "I should like, in cases of collision, where a motor-car is said to be responsible for the accident, to see the law altered, so that, instead of as now, a plaintiff having to prove that the damages suffered had been brought about by the negligence of the defendant, the onus should be shifted on to the defendant, and he would have to prove that the accident was not due to any fault of the driving of his car." Observe, this is only to apply to motorists. If a drunken man drives a wagon over a child and leaves it, the law remains as now. As it is, the law is already twisted and tortured to the undoing of motorists; now, apparently, by judicial suggestion, the motorist is to be ground and pulverised by special enactments.

It is gratifying to find that once again the testimony of a tried scientific instrument has been preferred

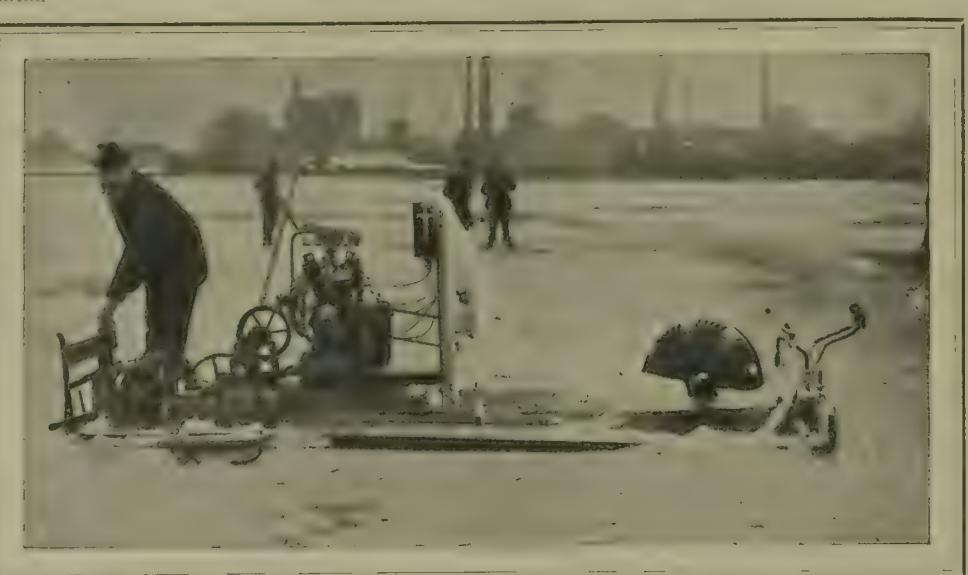
The magistrates were clearly of that opinion, for they dismissed the case without calling upon any other witness but the defendant.

I think I have already hinted that, notwithstanding the ridiculous hysterical opposition to the Tourist Trophy or Four-Inch Race of last year, and the hostility shown to any suggestion of another event this year, there is still more than a probability of a race for cars with smaller engines than last year taking place in the Isle of Man. In view of the immense amount of interest which has been

that, on a car of this weight, much more than four thousand miles should be got out of Michelin tyres

This bull is an Oxo thoroughbred, now living on the Oxo Farms. It is the progeny of cattle such as these that give Oxo its delicious flavour—a flavour which no other fluid beef can even imitate. Until you taste Oxo you cannot have any idea how delicious a fluid beef can be. Insist on Oxo next time.

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SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS: 4½d. per oz. 9d. per 2-oz.
Mild, Medium and Full 1/6 per ½-lb.

"Glasgow Mixture" Cigarettes 10 for 3d.

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QUICKLY AND EASILY MADE.

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A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY:—

Mrs. Arthur Wilkinson, of 134 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester, writes:—"I am sending you my baby's photograph as I thought you would like to see what a fine boy he is. He has been brought up on your food from a fortnight old and now he is a year and 10 months and very strong and bonny."

June 17th, 1908.



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it comes as naturally as the habit of washing the skin. There is an immediate freshening response when the skin feels the soft, smooth, emollient touch of this famed beauty soap. It is nature stimulating nature.

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Complexional Beauty



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A BOOK OF COMMONPLACES.

DURING the Peninsular War one of our Portuguese allies, being asked why his countrymen disliked us, replied, "You are too dam happy." That is exactly the keynote of Lord Avebury's new book, "Peace and Happiness" (Macmillan). When we find a wealthy and deservedly respected Peer, who (as he is careful to state on his title-page) is member of several score learned societies, proclaiming that the poor man ought to be cheerful because he has less responsibilities, we begin to see why foreign critics find a certain want of sincerity in our national character. "We may all be happy and good," says Lord Avebury; which proves that he has never heard of the man who, after reading "The Pleasures of Life," never smiled again. "Education ought to banish dulness." It ought, but does it? "Man is not born to be dull, and no one with any interest in science could ever be." Ah, happy power of self-deception! It is really astonishing how an author of wide, if not profound, reading can collect so many hundred platitudes as are in this book, and, while never fluking upon an epigram, can often land in a fallacy. Sometimes he translates (not always happily) his French and Latin tags; sometimes he throws them in their alien dress at the surfeited reader. He thinks Sydney Smith the author of one of the best-known lines in Gray's "Elegy," and believes that we pray daily for death when we say "Thy Kingdom come"! The "Persian" story of Abraham and the Fire-Worshipper, which Lord Avebury attributes to Sadi, was, if we mistake not, invented by Benjamin Franklin. As the chief value of the book lies in the store of quotations, these criticisms seem necessary. It is mainly about such things as the mind and the body, aspiration, education, and so forth. But it ends in paens on Free Trade and disarmament which (if there were nothing else to be said on that side) must make every thinking man a Tariff Reformer and conscriptionist. It is, for instance, demonstrably untrue to say, as Lord Avebury says, that large armaments are a danger to peace. They have their obvious disadvantages, but the nation which embarks frivolously on war

is never one whose able-bodied citizens have one and all to risk their own lives. In the fifty odd years after Waterloo there were four great European wars between first-class Powers. In the forty odd years that have elapsed since the principle of universal service was adopted all over the Continent there has not been a single one. Again, Lord Avebury is apparently ignorant of the

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Marlborough (Dean of Exeter) who is in his eighty-second year, was seriously ill during the first week of March, and his condition caused much anxiety. The Dean had arranged for a series of sermons on Christian Unity by special preachers during Lent, and has been much disappointed at his compulsory absence from the Cathedral services.

Canon Alexander is preaching to large congregations in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoons during March. He is well accustomed to London audiences, and his fine voice is perfectly suited for a building like St. Paul's.

The centenary of Bishop Selwyn's birth will be celebrated in April at Lichfield Cathedral. In his newly published autobiography, the veteran Wesleyan missionary, Dr. George Brown, tells how he went out to New Zealand as a young man, and had among his fellow-passengers Bishop Selwyn and the future Bishop Patteson. Bishop Selwyn conducted a class for Maori on board ship, and gave instruction in the pronunciation of native names.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will take part in the English Church Pageant, and will be present in state at one of the performances. Several municipal and other bodies are likely to offer to take part in the pageant in a similar way. The latest addition to the programme is a scene following immediately upon the coronation of Edward VI., representing Latimer preaching at Paul's Cross.

The new Lord Moncreiff is a clerical Peer, and has been Vicar of Tamworth, Warwickshire, since 1885. He was born in 1843, and by his marriage with the third daughter of Colonel FitzHerbert has a son, born in 1872, who now becomes heir to the peerage and baronetcy.

The Bishop of Manchester is arranging to hold another Blackpool mission this summer. The Mayor and Corporation have granted permission to hold the services on the sands, and the governors of Rossall have again sanctioned the use of Rossall as a place of residence for the mission party.

V.



THE PROPOSED ATTEMPT TO REACH THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON: THE NEW WELLMAN DIRIGIBLE
IN OLYMPIA—THE ENVELOPE INFLATED PREPARATORY TO THE AERO EXHIBITION.

fact that large portions of the British Empire have been taken by us from other nations in war. How can we expect the others to consent to disarm or limit armaments on the basis of the *status quo*, and on the understanding that the British Navy must be allowed to retain its present preponderance? In the present book his wealth of quotations (though he misses many appropriate and telling ones) suggests a sort of twentieth-century edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." But Lord Avebury creates what Burton merely anatomised.

A Wine of High Repute

For fifty years the favourite wine of connoisseurs in England—Kupferberg's Sparkling Berncastler! Recommended to be made solely from grapes grown in the famous Vineyards of Berncastel.

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Price 60/- per dozen bottles; 64/- per two dozen half-bottles.

Of all Wine Merchants and Stores.

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Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

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PURE COFFEE

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of SIR FRANCIS SMITH, late Chief Justice of Tasmania, of 19, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, and Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, have been proved by his two daughters, the value of the property being £116,470. Sir Francis gives £100 to his wife; £2000 each to his brother James and sister Marguerite Roberts; £2000 to the three children of his deceased brother William; and £1000 each to Mary Francis and Francis Yvon Eccles. The residue is to be held in trust for Lady Smith for life, and then for his three children.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1905) of MR. BECHER TIDD PRATT, of Newark, Nottingham, who died on Dec. 15, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £121,445. The testator gives his real estate, £1000, and all personal property not being money or securities to his wife; £300 each to his children; £200 each to his grandchildren;

AN "OXO" PICTURE: "THE DOVER ROAD - THE 'BULL' AT DARTFORD,"
BY CECIL ALDIN, R.B.A.

The proprietors of "Oxo" have recently acquired the whole published stock of prints from Cecil Aldin's well-known and beautiful colour-work, to be given away on the coupon system to users of "Oxo." These prints of old-world scenes, which have hitherto sold at a guinea each, include the two series of "Old Coaching Roads" and "The Bluerock Races," with twelve other subjects. An illustrated list will be sent post free on application to the Oxo Company, Picture Department, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

£100 each to the Rev. Edward Spencer Noakes, his wife, the Rev. Marshall Wild, and Cyril E. S. Noakes; and during the life of Mrs. Pratt annuities of £500 to his son John and £300 each to his son William and daughters Mary and Albina. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his four children.

The will and codicil of MR. WILLIAM HENRY BURROUGHS, of Ancaster Road, Ipswich, and late of Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Soho Square, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £44,306. Subject to a few small legacies, the income from three fifths thereof is to be paid to Mrs. Burroughs for life, and one fifth each to his two sons. On her decease he gives £500 each to Park Chapel (Camden Town), the Middlesex Hospital, the Congregational Pastors Retiring Fund, the

Congregational Pastors' Widows Fund, Milton Mount College (Gravesend), the London City Mission, and the Congregational School for Boys (Caterham); one fifth of the residue as she may appoint; and four fifths, in trust, for his two sons.

The will of Jan. 14, 1897, with a codicil, of SIR ANDREW MITCHELL TORRANCE, M.P., of Clydesdale House, Highbury Quadrant, and of Miller, Son, and Torrance, Ltd., 21, Cannon Street, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £75,537. The testator gives £500 and the leasehold residence and furniture to his wife; £2000 in trust for his son William Andrew; and £100 each to Edward Smallwood and David Dickson. All other his property he leaves in trust to pay the income thereof to Lady Torrance during widowhood, or of one third thereof should she

again marry, and subject thereto for his children, except his son William Andrew.

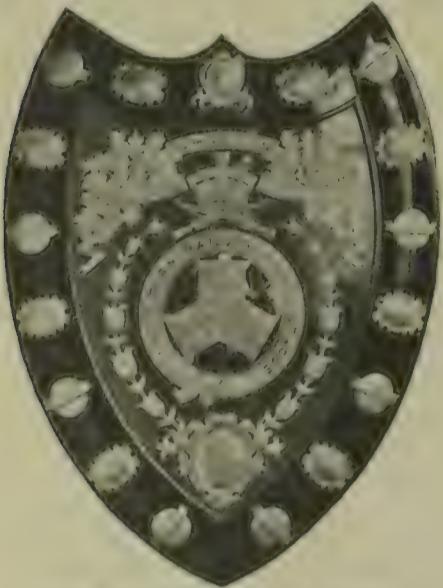
The will made on Dec. 5, 1871, of LADY AGNES FRANK, of 3, Elvaston Place, S.W., daughter of the second Marquess of Westminster, who died on Jan. 22, has been proved by her husband, Dr. Philip Frank, M.D., the value of the property being sworn at £36,192, all of which she leaves to her husband absolutely.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Francis Marshall, Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh	£144,720
Mr. Twynihoe William Erle, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, and Bramshott Grange, Liphook	£142,081
Mr. Joseph Stewart Burton, St. Winifred's, Reigate	£114,527
Mr. James Joshua Carter, Batley, Yorks	£102,076
Mrs. Margaret Ackerley, Ridington Road, Hampstead	£70,565
Mrs. Thomasine Leigh Browne, 58, Porchester Terrace	£66,135

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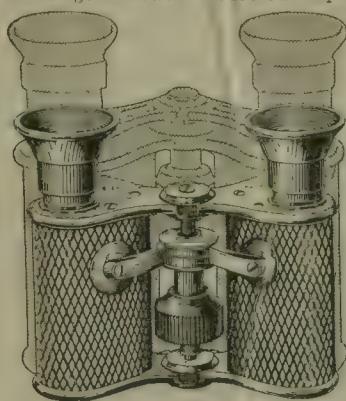
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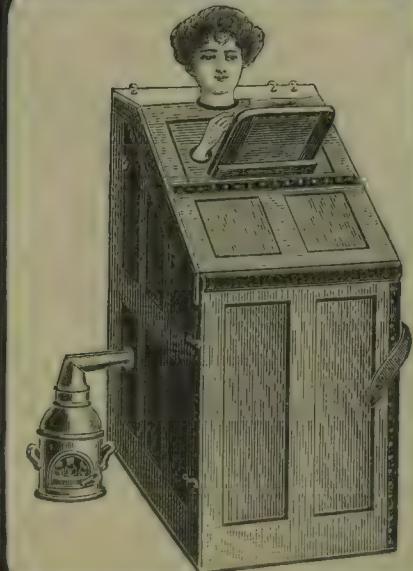


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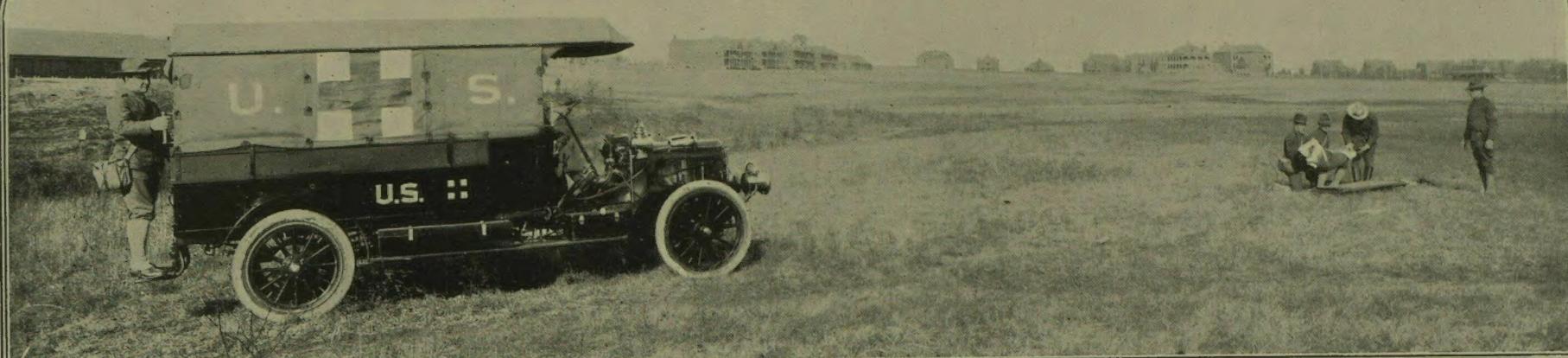
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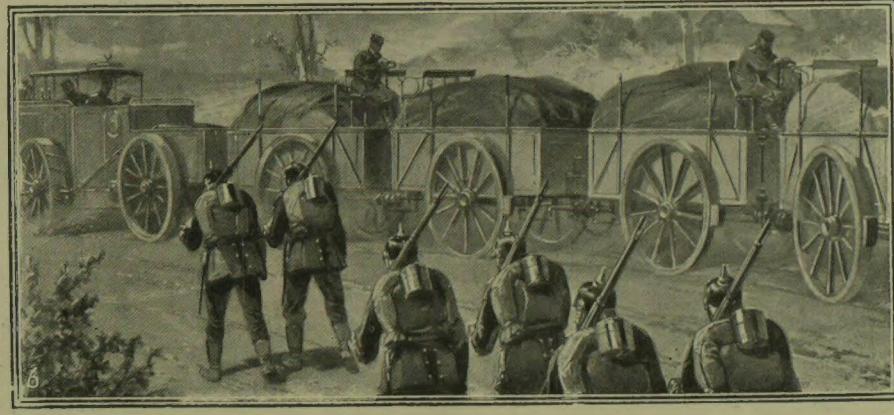
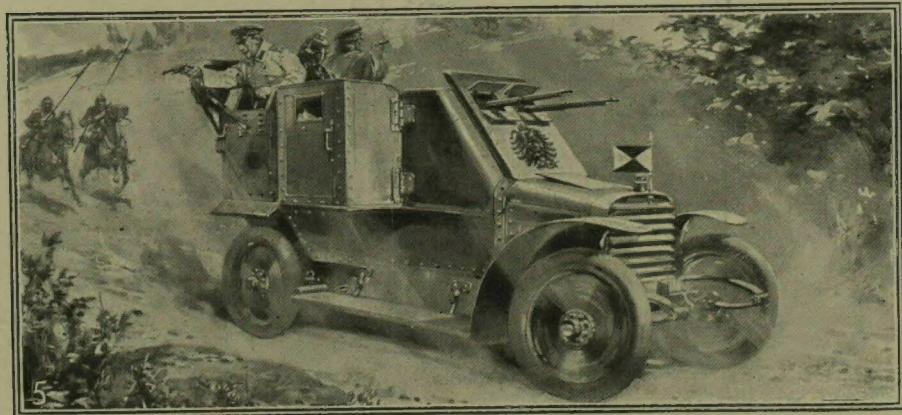
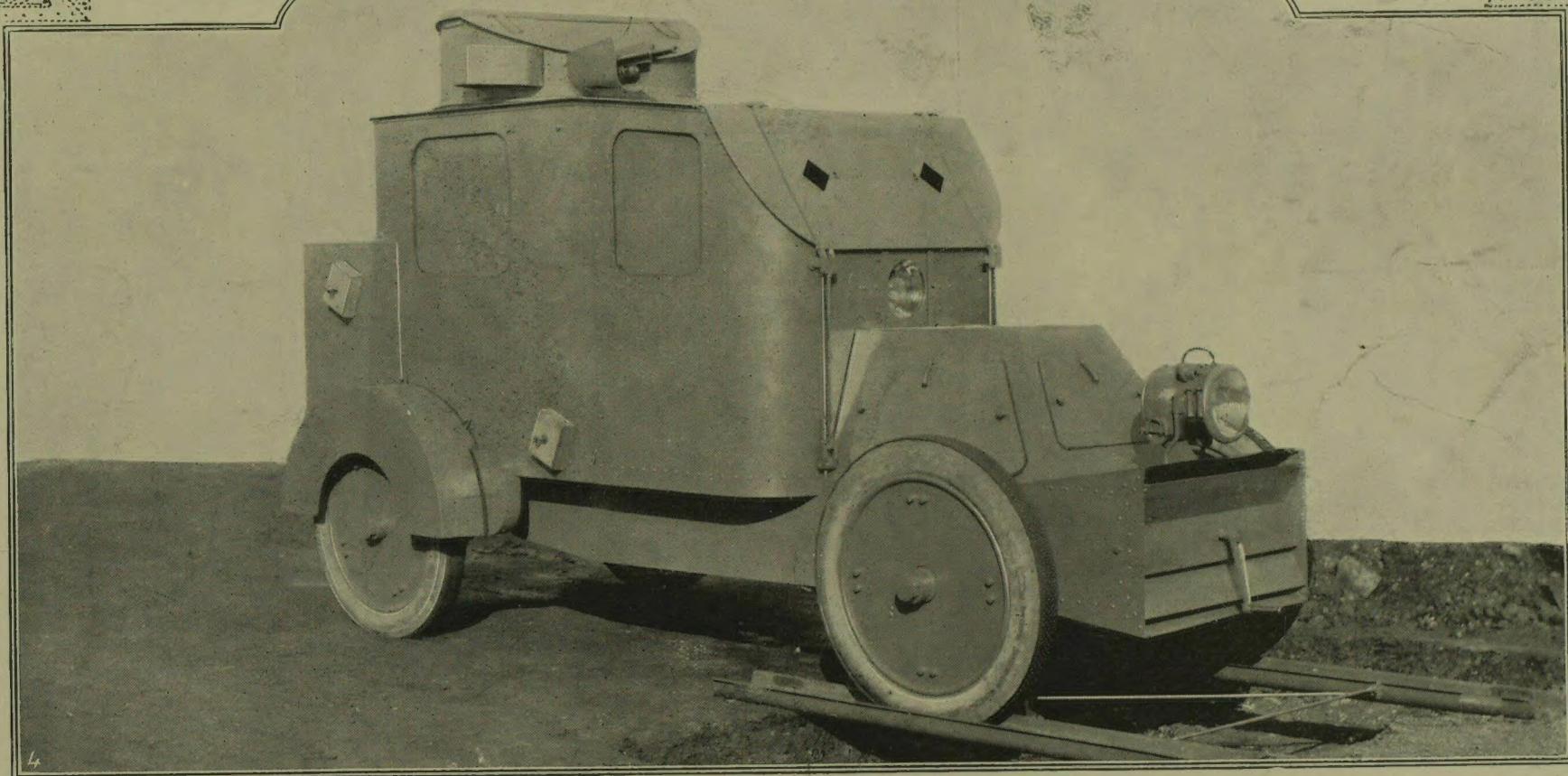
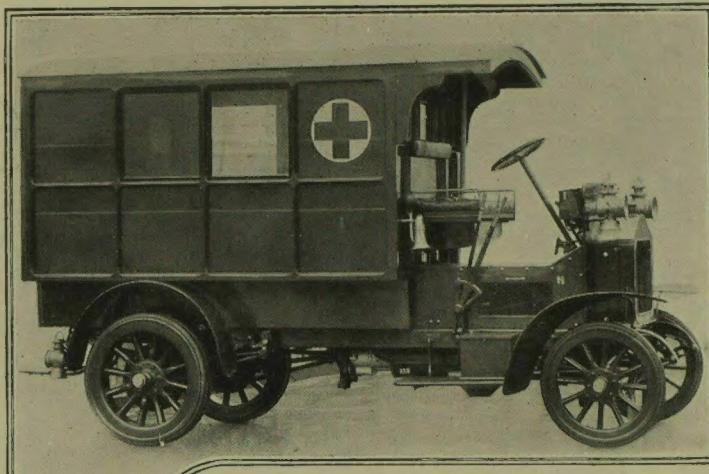
THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, 1909: WAR BY MACHINERY.

THE MOTOR-CAR IN WAR: SOME OF ITS MANY FORMS.



THE
MOTOR
CAR

IN
WAR
TIME



1. AN AUTOMOBILE ARMY-AMBULANCE OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE FIELD.

2. A BRITISH AUTOMOBILE ARMY-AMBULANCE.

3. A MOTOR TRACTION-ENGINE FOR ARMY USE.

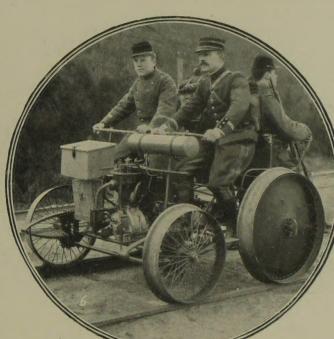
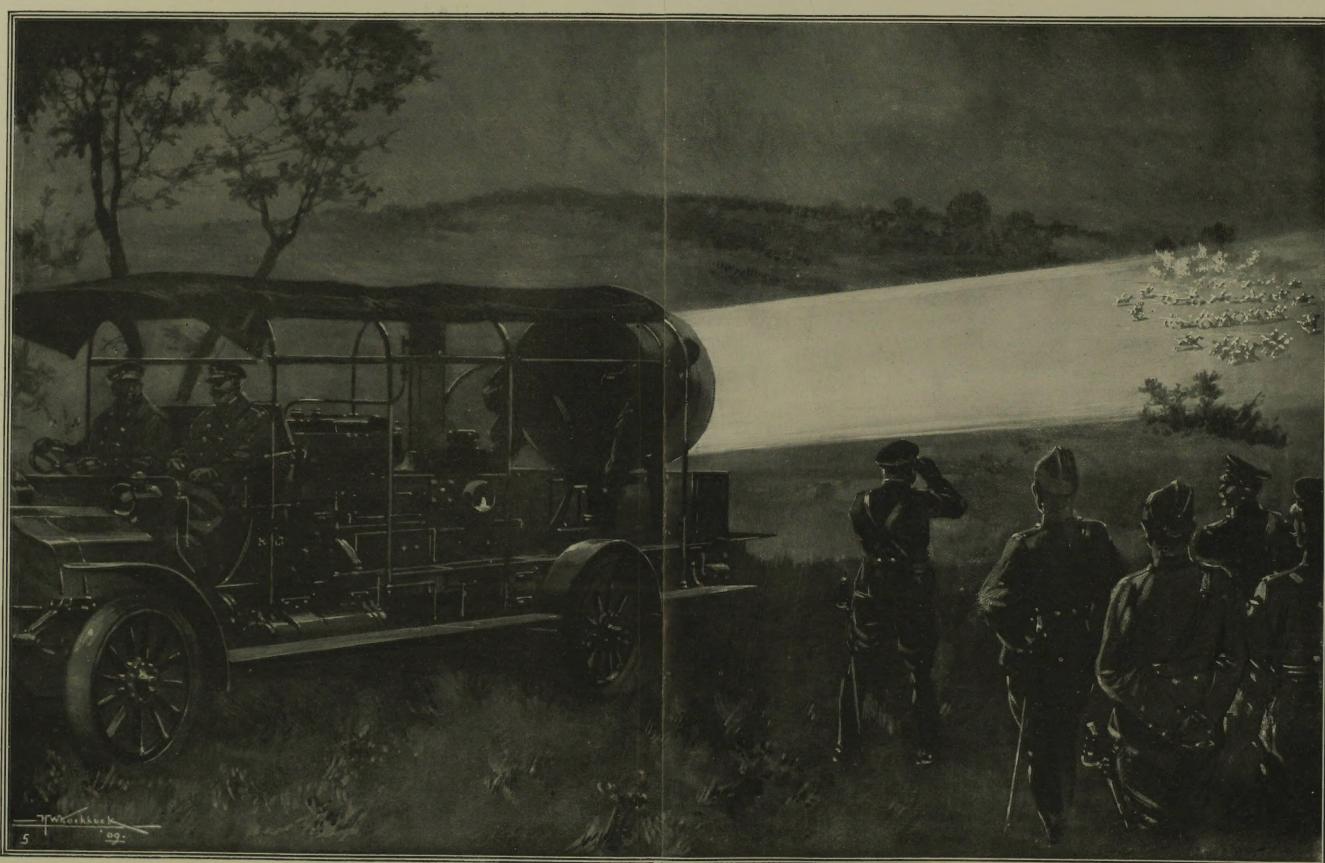
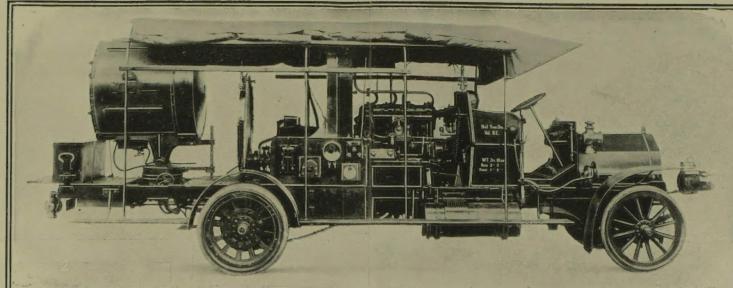
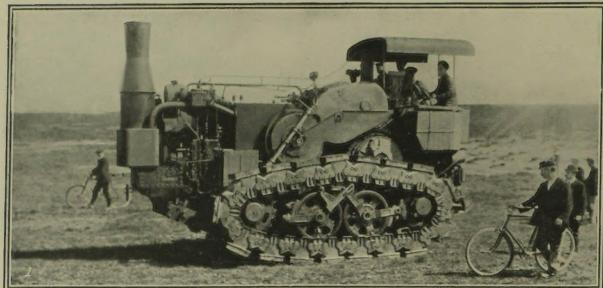
4. A MINIATURE FORT ON WHEELS: AN ELABORATE ARMoured MOTOR-CAR WITH A GUN-TURRET.

5. AN ARMoured AUTOMOBILE FOR OFFICERS IN THE FIELD, FITTED WITH QUICK-FIRING RIFLES, AND POUCHES CONTAINING A SMALL BATTERY OF QUICK-FIRING PISTOLS.

6. A MOTOR-TRAIN THAT RUNS BOTH WAYS (USED FOR THE TRANSPORT OF AMMUNITION AND PROVISIONS) EACH CART OF WHICH HAS ITS OWN STEERING-WHEEL

Last Wednesday's manoeuvre, which has been described as the Battle of Hastings, 1909, drew unusual attention to the motor vehicle for use in war-time. Some examples of such vehicles are given on this and the following pages. With particular reference to the illustrations on this page, it may be said that the armoured automobile for officers in the field has been tested in the German Army. It is protected by armour six millimetres thick, and in actual warfare an armoured hood would cover it, much in the manner shown in the fourth illustration on this page, and the wheels would be protected by circular plates of steel armour. The motor-train that runs both ways is so light that it can cross any bridge. It, also, has been tested in Germany. The transport carts are two-wheeled, but they can be linked together so that each pair forms a single four-wheeled truck. Two double carriages and a locomotive form a train. The contrivance can go backwards as easily as forwards, for each of the linked trucks has its own steering-wheel.

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, 1909: WAR BY MACHINERY.—THE MOTOR-CAR IN WAR: SOME OF ITS MANY FORMS.



1. THE MACHINE THAT WALKS OVER HEDGES AND DITCHES: THE PEDRAIL—
THE MOST NOVEL FORM OF TRACTION-ENGINE.
2. THE MOVING EYE OF THE ARMY: A POWERFUL MILITARY SEARCHLIGHT
ON A MOTOR-CAR.

3. THE "CATERPILLAR" THAT DRAWS WAGONS: THE PEDRAIL, SHOWING
THE TRACK IT CARRIES WITH IT.
4. A GUN THAT CAN BE MOVED AT TWENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR:
A QUICK-FIRER ON A LIGHT MOTOR-CAR, IN AMERICA

5. FINDING THE ENEMY IN THE DARK: A MILITARY SEARCHLIGHT ON A
MOTOR-CAR IN THE FIELD.
6. AN AUTOMOBILE CYCLE FOR USE ON RAILWAY-LINES: A 2-H.P. MACHINE
THAT TRAVELS AT THIRTY KILOMETRES AN HOUR.

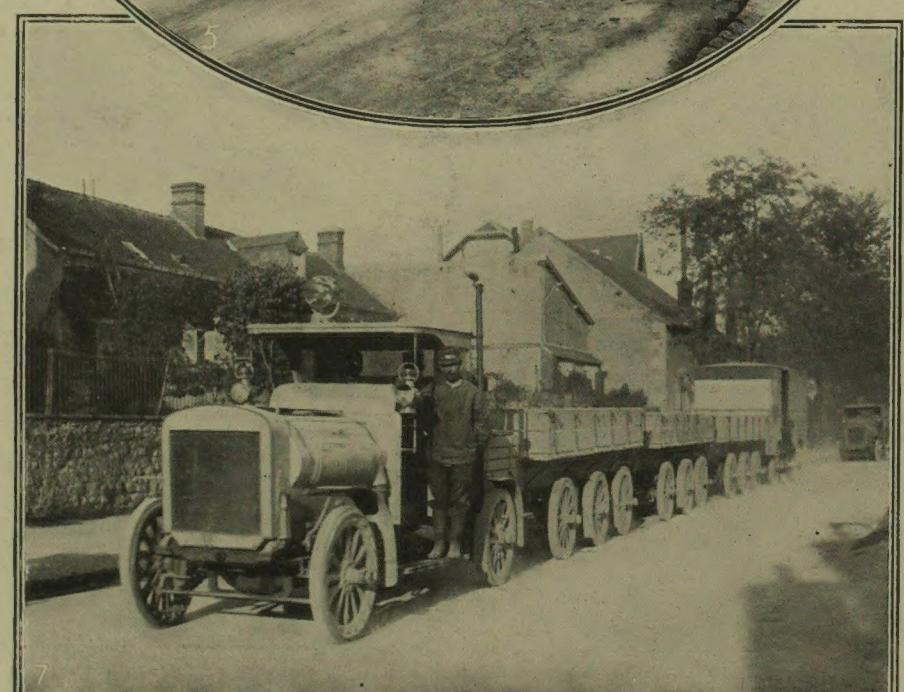
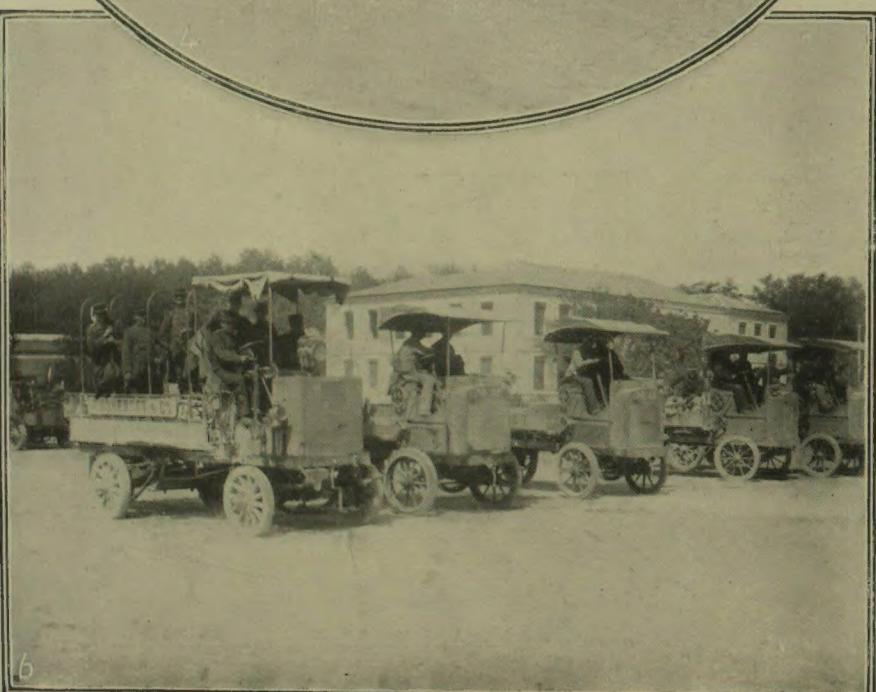
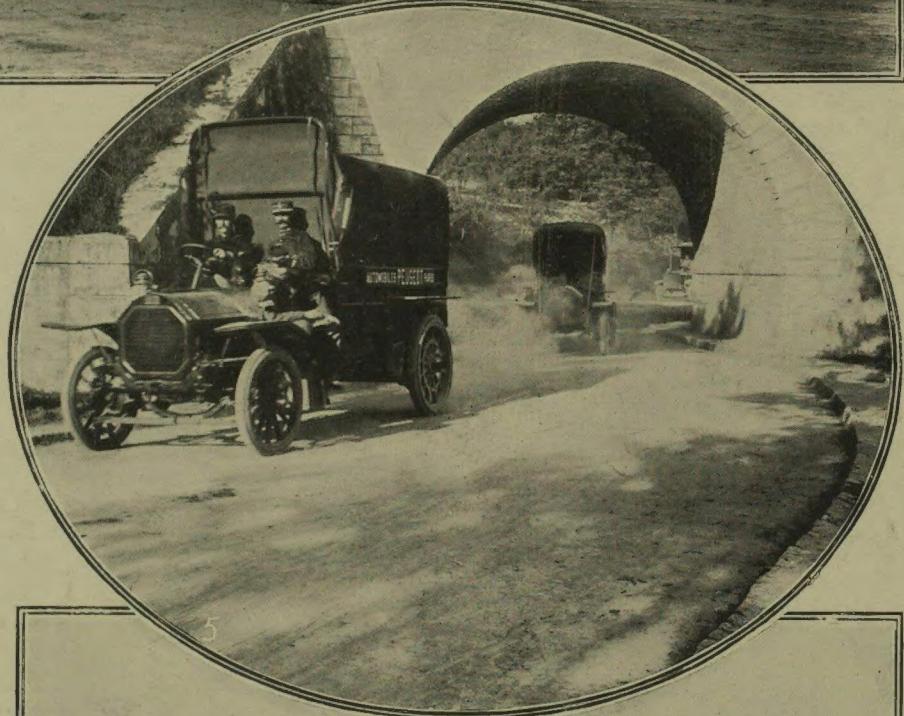
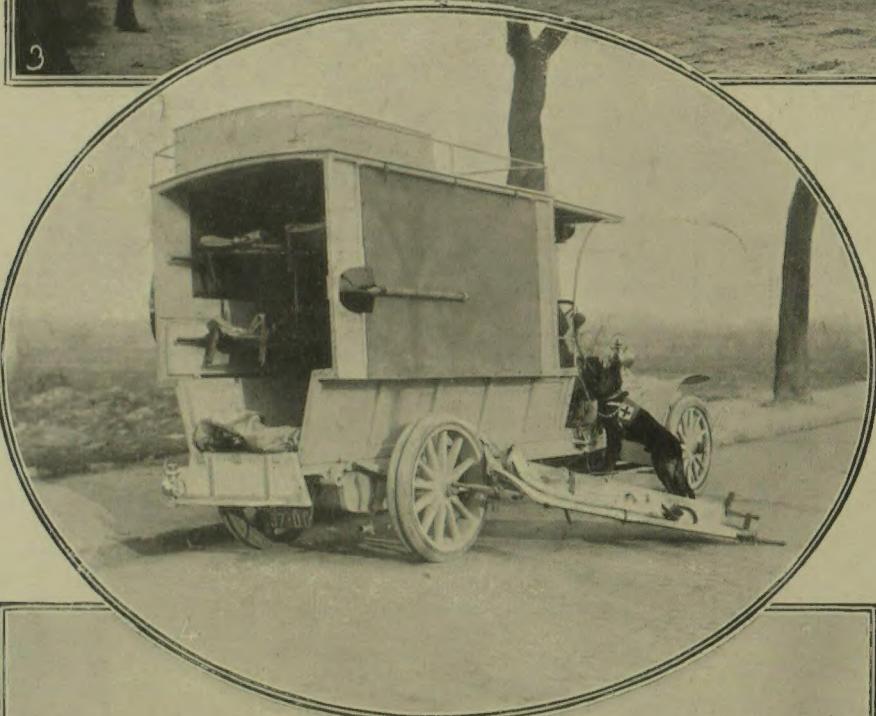
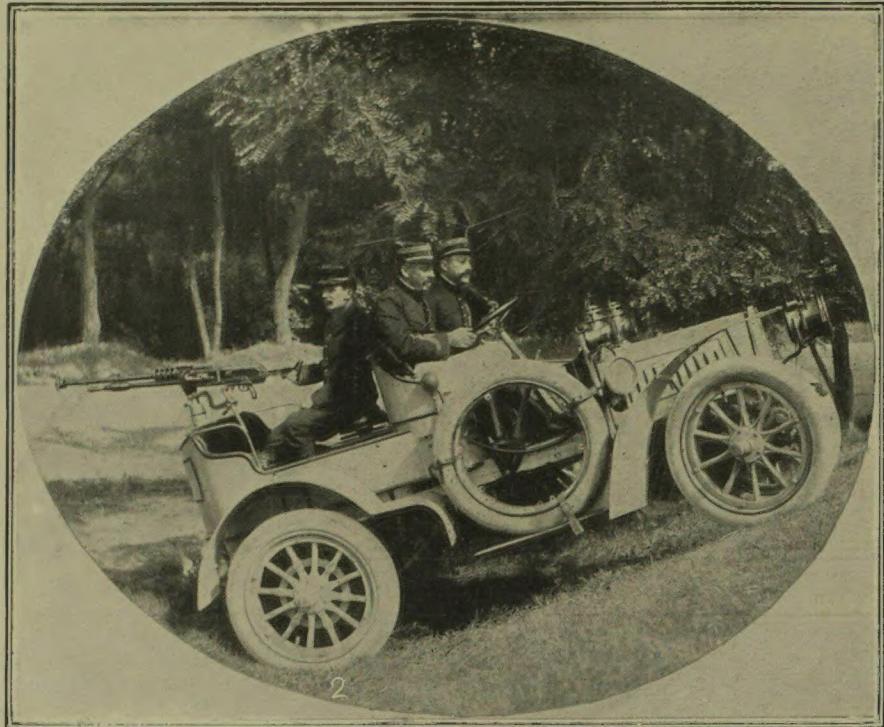
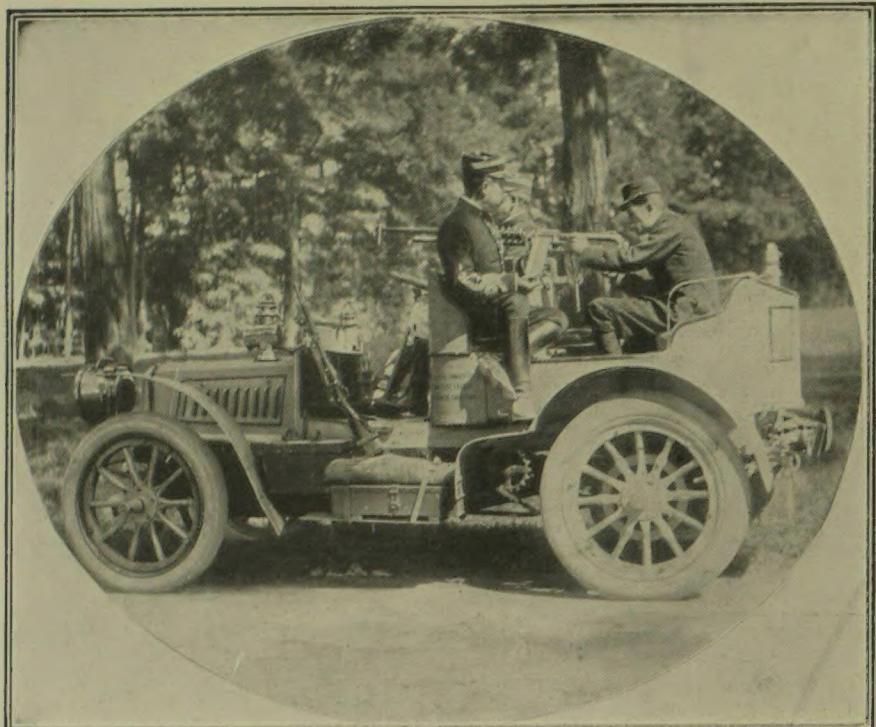
7. A LIGHT TRACTION-ENGINE FOR TRANSPORT WORK.
8. A MOBILE MEAT-STORE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.
9. MOTOR VEHICLES CARRYING WOUNDED.
10. A KHAKI-COVERED MOTOR-CAR IN INDIA.

It was arranged that on Wednesday last a battalion of Guards should be taken from London to Hastings in motor-cars. The general plan was that England had been invaded, that the enemy had landed at Hastings, and that, owing to the fact that part of the railway line had been destroyed, motor-cars had had to be requisitioned to convey to the scene of the fighting an additional battalion, with ammunition, stores, machine-guns, food, water, blankets, and medical equipments. With reference to

certain of the illustrations on this page, it should be said of Nos. 1 and 3, that the pedrail is a machine which, practically, lays its own track as it progresses, and so is enabled to cover the roughest ground with ease. With reference to No. 10, it may be noted that when it was photographed the car was being used by officers in the Mohmand campaign: it then had a khaki cover that it might be as nearly invisible as possible, and its wheels were protected by a covering of furze.

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, 1909: WAR BY MACHINERY.

THE MOTOR-CAR IN WAR: SOME OF ITS MANY FORMS.



1. A MOTOR-CAR FITTED WITH A HOTCHKISS QUICK-FIRER, IN USE IN FRANCE.

2. THE SAME MOTOR-CAR, WITH THE GUN POINTING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

3. THE SCHNEIDER AUTOMOBILE HOWITZER TRAIN OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMY ON THE ROAD.

4. A FRENCH AUTOMOBILE ARMY-AMBULANCE, WITH A RED-CROSS DOG IN ATTENDANCE.

5. A COVERED MOTOR-CAR ENGAGED ON MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

6. MOTOR-CARS USED FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

7. THE RENARD TRAIN FOR CARRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

The motor-car figures in the Army not only as a means of transport for officers, men and supplies, but as ambulance, as carrier of quick-firers, and so on.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND BRANGER.